HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,136—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5394	OCEANA	6917
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6031	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer, at Aden.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantotti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	6,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 31st March,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1901. A-2635

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900.	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1901.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1901.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or gol'en finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. BOWMAN'S

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE A FINAL

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

On WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

Plan of Hall at SOUNDY & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 4th April, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR A. L. COVERNTON, M. A., will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1904, at 6-45 P. M.

SUBJECT—" Shakespeare and his Times."

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

E. C. RICHARDS,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 28th instant, respectively, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th March, 1904.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that the TIMINGS of LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR on WEEK-DAYS and SUNDAYS will be REVISED on and from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1904.

Further particulars may be obtained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 25th March, 1904.

AGENT or REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by THE CAXTON TYPE FOUNDRY for India. One who knows the country and the Printing trade there. Must have a practical knowledge of both Case and Machine rooms, and be thoroughly conversant with the latest discoveries in the art of printing. A first class opportunity for a young energetic modern Craftsman; with experience in travelling preferable. Address—" Traveller."

THE CAXTON TYPE FOUNDRY,
Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, London.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT of the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States in the Bhopal Agency, is to be leased out to one Contractor for a period of 5 years from 1st June, 1904. Intending applicants should submit separate tenders for each State to the Diwan of Rajgarh and the Superintendent of Narsingarh. Copies of conditions may be had on application or seen at the office of the DIWAN of RAJGARH and the SUPERINTENDENT of NARSINGARH.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the following Contracts for the MUNICIPAL KHAR PROPERTY, are invited at the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1904, at 6-30, p.m., (Bombay Time) on terms specified below :—

2. Leasing of the whole pasture land.
3. Leasing of all the fields for cultivation and leasing of two wells.
4. Leasing of the Building and the Stables.

The contract will be for the year ending 31st May, 1905.

Tenderers should specify their offer in each case separately.

One half of the amount agreed upon will have to be paid on the acceptance of each tender and the other half on or before the 15th August, 1904.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender and each offer will be either accepted separately or cumulatively.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned or the Municipal Secretary.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1904.

D. A. D'MONTE, Chairman,
Managing Committee, Bandra Municipality

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SECOND HAND MACHINES complete and in working order are FOR SALE, at the Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, where they can be seen between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

44 Complete Flat Cards, of 48" Cylinder Diameter 50" and Doffer Diameter 24" of Platts' make

4 Complete Roller Cards of 48" Cylinder Diameter 50" and Doffer Diameter 24" of Dobson and Barlow's make.

1 Dust Willow.
1 Pair Grinding Roller 48" Cards.
2 Pairs Horsefall Roller 48" Cards.
5 Pairs Horsefall Roller 48" Cards.

These Machines will be delivered in April, June, September and in December next. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager, Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo.

Tenders for their purchase will be received by the Undersigned at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Horaby Road, Fort, till the 15th April, next.

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Lt.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION REDUCED to 4 Annas.

EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on 30th March, 1904, at 8-30 P.M.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Noss.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—" Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR : Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 3-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 40, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an energetic SALESMAN to push Cycles in Bombay Presidency. Good terms to a suitable man. State experience and pay required. Apply to "255 M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, First and Second-Class ENGINEER, for Up-Country Press and Ginning Factory, 12 months certain. None need apply who has not previous experience. Ten years' experience in erection work essential. Apply with certificates to BOMONJI HORMUSJI MOTABHOY, 34 Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to SHET MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sootar Chawl, Out-fort, Bombay.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of [illegible] imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons Rs. 32-0 nett.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Re. 1 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jurrassees invited.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,

1902.....	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Nett).....4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

This Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

11, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Karachi, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tamsui, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Murree, Rangoon, Newara Eliya, Mombasa, Simla, Patna, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum operated does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 17,75,000

OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Delhi, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 p/c per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 28th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :

19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M'SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ...	Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS...	" 403,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, as Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, JAGLUE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible] 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.	
9 to 12 Months 5 " "	
6 Months 4½ " "	

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 12, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
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GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
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Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.,

Subordinate Judge, Dholka : Ex-Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hyde's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corbyn's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Jog Govind Shodan's Reports, Burke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

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EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

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THE WORST COUGH.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL,

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MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

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At the above Address.

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AUSTRALIAN APPLES, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per dozen. A HAMPER of 25 Assorted APPLES for Rs. 4 for up-country, inclusive Rail charges.

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OPPOSITE MARKET, BOMBAY.
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For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

739 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—" As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO., V. C. Works, Kanaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

As Monday, the 28th instant, is a Public Holiday, our weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as table, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, dressing, washhand and writing tables, cots, bedsteads and bamboo mats &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Ardeshir Janshedji Amaria consisting of pictures in frames, candlesticks, hanging and table lamps, marble table ornaments, silver glassware, flower vases, Japanese bronze plates, straw hats, toys, canes (false jewellery), French polish, books, smoking pipes, metal chains and charms, Japanese wall screens, cigarette boxes, perfume boxes show cases, cupboards, teakwood cases, drawers, zinc tanks, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gents and ladies' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand office shigram,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand victoria,
2 necca shikarl boards,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Orientals Bank Buildings, esplanade Road, Fort, in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. R. Vogel & Co., on account of the concerned, the following Jewellery consisting of gold, silver, nickel plated, and oxidised gents' and ladys' watches, 8 days gold watches, gold repeater watches, gold 18 and 12 carat muff and neck chains, silver and gold cigar cases, gold and silver chains and brooches, brilliant and pearl brooches silver enamelled watch boxes, rings and sancers, liqueur glasses wine glasses and ladys' buckles, brilliant and pearl rings and tie pins etc.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Northcote House, Apollo Bender, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, and next to the Bay House, the valuable and artistic designed house-hold furniture made to order, cabinet and chiffoniers, drawing room suite of furniture, lined silk tapestry, Dresden figures, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, almirah, iron and brass bedsteads, walnut wood cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, rich glassware, crockery ware and pintadware mother-o-pearl coloured binocular, English 31 days going brass clock in plate glass dome, silk lined folding screens, jardinieres, flower pots, hall pillars telescopic hall lamp, cooking utensils hanging and table lamps, Persian carpets, garden pumps, large iron safe bicycle, etc., the property of H. Von Vestenseck, Esq. (Austro-Hungarian Consulate).

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23th March, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERM APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

SECURITIES—			
2½ 1 year cent. Consols	£93	=	unchanged
2½ do. Russ	£95 3-4	=	do
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	=	do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-16	=	— 1-16
BILLS—			
4pc8 in London	25 11-16	=	— 1-8
2 months' bonus	25 1-2	=	— 1-8
4pc8 in New York	5513-4	=	— 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25"14 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20"43 1-2	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4"87	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8per cent	=	— 1-8
2 " " "	3 per cent	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-2	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3-8	=	— 1-8

METALS.

Copper Braziers £69
Yellow metal 6 1-2d.

Bar iron Belgian	£ 4 19	0	
Iron Corrugated Sheets	£ 19	5	0
Basic Steel Bars	£ 4 19	0	

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-2 Done.

HAVRE—

Yellow Guzerat	33 1-4.	A.-M.	Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore	33 3-4.	A.-M.	Sellers.
Brown	30 3-4.	A.-M.	Sellers.

(Tone steady.

LIVERPOOL—

Linseed 30ll. 32 1-2. A.-M. Sellers. Tone steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 6 5-8.

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Dulwich, Lowenburg.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Sugars quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7 72 — 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7"62 — 4	7"49 — 4	7"47 — 4
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7"45 — 4	7"41 — 4	7 21 — 4
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6"50 — 5	6"19 — 4	6"0 — 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	11"75 + 25
Futures, month of March	11 53+72
Do. do. July	11"97+72

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 2-4 + 3-4
Futures, month of June	10"19+83
Do. do. Sept	12"53+31
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	63,000
" exports to Great Britain	23,000
" " Continent	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	550,000
" " interior ports	180,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£30,000
Gold "	£30,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 25th March, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,341 bales.
Wheat	5,216 cwts.
Linseed	13,876 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,794 "
Gingellyseed	6,317 "
Poppyseed	1,370 "
Groundnuts	173 "
Castorseed	1,749 "
Rice	1,483 "
Myrabollams	5,963 "
Cottonseed	8,517 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,366 "
Joowar	14,051 "
Maize	733 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 25.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d,	1-16d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4	1-16d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4	1-4d.	
Do 6 do do	1s. 4	3-8d.	
French Francs 8 o do do	170	1-2	
Marks 8 do do	132	3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	129	1-2	
Shanghai 30 do do	132		
Japan 30 do do	Nominal.		

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 9-7-12
1st Settlement 30th March	" 97-12
2nd do. 2nd May	" 97-9

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone weaker.			
Ready	5	10	6
Forward	5	11	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet but Steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	12	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	33	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent. ...	31	0	4
Club No. 1 " ...	29	12	0
Hard Red " ...	25	4	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Imports	13,000

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June.
7"85 +23	7"82 +34	7"81 +34
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7"78 +33	7"75 —34	7"55 +34
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6"70 +20	6"40 +21	6"32 +33

COTTON.—There is a firmer tone in our local market, following advices regarding the American crop. The Official quotations are unchanged from yesterday but there is more inquiry at Colaba and spot prices are about Rs. 2 higher.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE

Bombay, 28th March.

The "Scout's "Challenge Cup and the " Troop " Challenge Cup will be competed for on Monday morning the 28th inst at 7 a.m., on the B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Range Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 6-15 a.m. (Bombay Time) Dress : Marching Order.

2 Conditions for both competitions will be generally the same as in previous years, but the actual terms will be notified on the Range.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

NOTICE,

Photographs of the Annual Camp and Inspection are obtainable from Messrs Bourne and Shepherd and Messrs Raja Deen Dayal and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Headquarters.

2. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Headquarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

3. A List of the Commandant's Prizes are with the Officers Commanding Companies and may also be seen at Head-quarters.

4. The Highland Challenge Cup presented by C E Phillimore, Esqr will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Tuesday next, the 29th instant at 6-45 a.m.

Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than five years service. (Cadet service not to count).

Distance—200 and 300 yards.

Position—200 yards Standing ; 300 yards any military.

No of Shots seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

By Order,
P H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th March,

1. The E E Company will Parade as follows :—

Tuesday and Thursday for Cpater Rock, for Technical Instruction Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

2. The Range at Colaba will be open open daily for Class firing, members who have not fired their class are requested to do so at once.

Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a.m (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HIGGENS—March 6, at Welwyn, wife of A W B Higgens, Indian Civil Service (retired) of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENTINCK—BURNETT-RAMSAY—March 1, at St James's Piccadilly, W G Bentinck, D S O, Major Rifle Brigade, to Annie, daughter of the late Col Burnet Ramsay.

BRYANT—HILDYARD—March 3, at St Lawrence's Church, Hutton Bonville, H G Bryant, D S O, Captain 2nd batt 1st King's Shropshire Light Inf, to Phyllis Mary, daughter of the late Mr J R W Hildyard.

GODFREY—SALAMAN—March 3, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, W W Godfrey, lieutenant, Royal Marine Light Inf to Laura Beatrice, daughter of Brig Surg Lieut Col Salaman, Indian Medical Service (retired).

GOSLING—POSSE—Feb 29, at Cannes, Sir A Gosling, K C M G, to Augusta Countess Posse, of Aker, and Nasby, Sweden.

JAMES—PAIT—March 3, at St Mary's Parish Church, Edinburgh, Lieut Col R James, Indian Medical Service, 28th Light Cav, Bangalore, to Jessie Spottiswood, daughter of the late J Tait, Amoy, China.

LOW—BULLARD—March 5, at the Church of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, Capt H F Low, to Eva Mary, daughter of the late Sir H Bullard, M P.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 1, at The Glen, Buraledon, Hants, Col D Armstrong, formerly of the 16th and 35th Rozts.

BARNES—Feb 27, at Heatherlands House, Parkstone, Dorset H Barnes, B A, F L S, F M S son of the late Lieut Gen Sir E Barnes, G C B, aged 73.

BIRD—On 5th March, in Guernsey, suddenly, of syncope, Kate Edith, daughter of Colonel W J B Bird, Indian Army, and Mrs Bird. De Beauvoir, Guernsey, aged 12 years.

BOSWORTH—March, 2, at Harrogate, T Bosworth, late of Calcutta, aged 62.

CORINGTON—March 1, at Rennes, Sir W Codrington, fifth Bart.

COLHOUN—March 4, at Battle Sussex, Lieut Col C K Colhoun, late major (84th) the York and Lancaster Regt, aged 45.

DOBSON—March 7, at Leamington, widow of the late Sir R Dobson.

DRUMMOND—At Bournemouth, March 2nd, suddenly, Beatrice Annette Drummond, second daughter of the late Major General Drummond, Royal Engineers.

DU PLAT TAYLOR—March 5, at Prince's Mansions, Victoria, J L Du Plat Taylor, C B, colonel of 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, aged 75.

FULLERTON—Feb 26, at Malbank Grove, Nantwich, wife of Col J D Fullerton, R E.

GIFFORD—March 6, at Dyer Street House, Cirencester, widow of the late Rev and Hon J Gifford, aged 73.

HAREWOD—March 4, at Smeaton Manor, Northallerton, the Dowager Countess of Harewood, aged 65.

LOWCAY—March 7, at Plymouth, J M Lowcay, paymaster in chief, Royal Navy, aged 80.

MOLYNEUX—Feb 29, at Cairo, Egypt, Admiral Sir R H M Molyneux, G C B, aged 65.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—At Bareilly, on the 4th February, Cassandra More Molyneux, sister of the late Major General More-Molyneux. English papers please copy.

MUIRHEAD—March 4, of acute pneumonia, H H Muirhead, colonel late Ro al Eng, aged 53.

SCOTT—March 1, at Ramieh, Norwood, Sir J Scott, K C M G, D C L, aged 82.

SHAND—March 6, at Bryanston Square, Right Hon Lord Shand, aged 75.

SOMERSET—March 3, at Melbourne, H C Somerset, late captain and adjutant of the Victorian Cadet Corps, son of Col H Somerset, Windsor.

TRUTCH—March 3, at Hartrow Manor, Taunton, Somerset, Sir J W Trutch, K C M G, first Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Canada, aged 78.

VANCE—March 4, at Arundel Terrace, Brighton, widow of Sir H P Vance, late lieutenant of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, formerly of the 39th Regt, and daughter of the late T Vance.

VENABLES—March 1, at Marlborough Place, St John's Wood Lieut Col T C Venables, D L, V D, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRAR—March 23, to Mr and Mrs W H Farrar, of the American Arcot Mission, Arni, a daughter.

SELLS—March 11, at Pallala, Punjab, the wife of Arthur C Sells, Imperial Education Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MAXWELL CARTER—At Moradabad, Oswald Maxwell the dearly beloved and only son of E Maxwell-Carter, aged 15 years. Very deeply mourned.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 13 m., High water, 8-20 n., 9-0a. Low water, 2-31m., 2-25o.
Bank holiday.
The Mohurrum Festival—Immersion of Tabuts.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races. Extra day.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Tea Association Limited, Daly Buildings, Church Gate Street. 11-30 a. m.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon Sub-Inspector Browning charged Abdul Rahman Joosub, a Mahomedan who had two previous convictions against him, with stealing a padlock of the value of Rs. 3, the property of one Jiwaji Ibrahimji. The accused was arrested while removing the padlock from the door of complaina t's godown in Bapu Hajam Street. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Shabulin Hasan Balya Kala and two other Mahomedans with disorderly behaviour on the public road. Mr. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Khalil, Barrister-at-law, for the last three accused. The accused were arrested last evening in Duncan Road while they were fighting among themselves. They had bamboo sticks in their hands and with the exception of one, each had a broken head. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said it was absolutely intolerable that whenever the Mohurrum came on, Mahomedans of the class of the accused should fight in public places day after day and night after night. He sentenced them to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY HOTEL SERVANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Jones charged Rama Nanji and Vissa Harry, servants in the employ of the Great Western Hotel, with theft. In consequence of certain information received by the police a watch was kept on the two accused while they were returning in a cart this morning from the Crawford Market after receiving the meat supply of the hotel. On their coming near Bori Bunder they were seen giving a bundle of meat to a woman, named Mani. They were immediately arrested. The Magistrate sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mani was then charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. She was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At Girgaum Back Road on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Munsukrai Anundji, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a secretary to Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan. He was occasionally entrusted by his master with moneys to make payments for him. Recently Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan ascertained that the deceased had embezzled the moneys entrusted to him for payments and on the 23rd instant served him with a notice through Messrs. J. P. Dastur, solicitor, calling upon him to account for the moneys. Two days' after the deceased sent the verbal reply by a man named Tribhowan to the effect that he wanted ten days' extension within which to pay the moneys and that he would give two good securities. The Nawabzada referred the man to his solicitor. The same evening the deceased was found lying unconscious on a swinging cot in his house in Mangaldas Wady, Girgaum Back Road, by his brother-in-law, who had come to see him as usual. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna was sent for and he on arrival examined the deceased pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. The deceased never came to himself and died the same night. The Police were informed and Inspector Murray on examining the room found a small piece of opium wrapped up in a leaf in the deceased's waist coat. It was alleged that the deceased had embezzled about two thousand rupees. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was conducted by the Coroner in the Haines Road cemetery on Saturday, relative to the death of Ayubkhan Mahomedin, a Pathan, aged twenty-two. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was not of bright intellegence, used to look after his father's cows. On Friday afternoon Ayubkhan returned home and told his sister Noor Jahan that the cows he was tending having strayed into the compound of a gentleman in Haines Road, had been taken to the pound, The sister upbraided him and told him that the father would be angry with him on hearing of the cows being impounded. The deceased did not say anything but looked sullen and left in the direction of the Britannia Mill. His sister followed him and called him back but the man did not even look behind and getting near the tank of the mill, jumped in and was drowned. The police subsequently dragged the tank and recovered the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A SENSATION has been caused throughout the British Channel Fleet at Lisbon owing to the loss of a signal book from the first class battleship Prince George. Several arrests have been made pending the result of an enquiry. It is thought possible that the book has been thrown overboard.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

On the original side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit in which the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company and another are plaintiffs, and S. B. Fraser and Co. and others are defendants. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr Rivett Carnac appeared for the defendants; Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston appeared for Mr. Thompson of Messrs. J. and J. Moir.

Khasru Ardeshir Irani a large dealer in ice in Mazagon was further cross-examined by Mr. Carnac in relation to his trade-books, and to the figures written in those books.

Mr. Lowndes said subject to calling the witness Mahomed Nabi, who was ill, and passing in through a clerk certain statements sent by Mr. Fraser on which the plaintiffs based their case, he would close his case.

Mr. Carnac opened the case for the defence. Counsel said the pool agreement which began from 15th March 1902 should be held to have come to an end in August of the same year when the P. and O. Company's ice-factory began working. The pool could not be held to have existed after another factory like this began working independently. This was consonant to one of the clauses of the pool agreements. Properly speaking, the claim for damages should lie up to 24th July 1902, when the plaint was filed if not then it should not go beyond August 1902, when the Mazagon factory began selling ice, by which the pool formed between the five factories broke, and the arrangement they had entered into could be maintained no longer. Hence from the date of breach to either the filing of the plaint or the working of the Mazagon factory the account of damages should lie. The Mazagon factory sold at Rs. 28 per ton against Rs. 55 per ton agreed upon by the pool, which brought about the upset of the pool. Looking to Mr. Thompson's cross-examination, it appeared he broke the pool by supplying Namlahs to one of his ice-contractors, Idvala, and by selling ice at Rs. 42 per ton—Rs. 10 below the pool rate. Messrs. Moir and Chhabildas having been allowed to dissociate themselves from this claim, the position was that Mr. Chhabildas was permitted to apply for the distribution of the pool profits through Messrs. G.H.B. Forbes and Company, who as managers of the pool arrangement, sought to recover the whole account for distribution among the parties concerned. The names of the two Moirs were struck out and they were made defendants. No remedy was asked for them as they had broken the pool agreement and committed contempt of Court. Therefore, the question was, whether they were at all entitled to relief. But the main question for decision was, whether or not the defendants Fraser and Co. were induced to sign the pool agreement by representations made to them by the plaintiffs or their agents, as set forth in the written statement. Counsel submitted to the Court, the representations made to Messrs. Fraser regarding the producing power of the different ice factories were more or less misleading, and the ratio of profits fixed on their actual producing power was not a just one, the Bombay Ice Company was, with its old and new machinery, set down to turn out 45 tons of ice per day, and was allowed 50 per cent of the profits, Moir's production was put down as 17 tons; Chhabildas's at 10, and Fraser's 15-12. The percentages of these three parties in the suit were 19, another 19, and 12. Besides the 12 per cent in consideration of Fraser's production of 15 tons per day for the purposes of the pool agreement, he was allowed thirty per cent as the manufacturer. The fact was though Mr. Fraser had from the first declined to enter into the pool on the basis of production, the Bombay Ice Company's production for March averaged per day 14 to 15 tons; in April, a little under 15 tons: in May, about 14 tons, or with the new machinery working, about 20 tons per day roughly speaking, which was far below the 45 tons represented. Finding the state of things in this unsatisfactory condition, Mr. Fraser wrote on 10th May to repudiate the agreement, and disbelieving the assertion about the producing power of factories challenged practical tests, stating that until the ratio for him in the Division of profits was fixed at 23 per cent he would not work in combination. In the fixing of an equitable division of profits he had insisted upon he was supported by the pool arrangements in 1897 between the Bombay Ice Company, Messrs Moir's factories, and Mr. Chhabildas's Maharani Ice Company, whose respective percentages were fixed as 54 1-2, and 29 1-2 and 16 in proportion to their respective productions of ice weighing 32 1-2, and 17 and 10 tons. In April 1901, the Fraser factory started working and a combination was entered into with it in September 1901 by Moir's factories. The ratio of profits fixed then was also fair. Against their respective outputs of 15 and 17 tons, Fraser's percentages were laid down at 47 7-8 against 53 1-8 of Moir's. Compared with these percentages, those allowed in the pool agreement before the Court, namely, 50 of Forbes or Bombay Ice Company's 19 each of Moir and Fraser, and 10 of Chhabildas were as far as Fraser's out and was concerned not proportionate.

The hearing was adjourned.

DISPUTED INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Gordhandas Khatau and Mulraj Khatau against Messrs: Shaw Wallace and Company, in which the plaintiff's claim was for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 10,020 and Rs. 4,320, with interest from 1st January 1903, being the interest payable on debentures for the six months ending the 31st December 902. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Hon. Mr Scott, Mr Inverarity, and Mr. F. R. Vacanjee, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, by an agreement dated 17th August 1900, the defendants guaranteed to Visram Ebrahim and Co. and to the plaintiffs, the payment by the Serampore Cotton Mills Company, on the first July 1901 of two sums of Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 10,220 for interest due on certain debentures of the company, of which Visram Ebrahim and Co. and the plaintiff were the holders; and agreed to pay interest on the amounts from 1st July 1900 till payment. The defendants also guaranteed to the same parties the payment by the company, on the 1st January 1902, of two sums of Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 10,200 being the interest on the debentures which would become due on the 1st January 1901 and agreed to pay interest on the two sums from the due date until payment. His lordship, in giving judgment, said the first question that arose was whether the defendants could revoke the letter of guarantee of 3rd February 1902 by the letter of the 15th December 1902 without actually paying or actually tendering payment of what was then due? The second question was, whether the plaintiffs were bound to tender their coupons immediately on the receipt of the letter of 15th December and whether they were wrong in not tendering them till the 3rd January 1903? A third question was whether the guarantee did not continue till the 3rd January 1903 on which day the coupons were actually tendered? Another question was whether proportionate interest was guaranteed by the defendants by their letter of guarantee of 3rd February 1902, and whether such proportionate interest was payable up to the 15th December 1902, when the notice was given? The last question was whether actual payment and actual tender not having been made, on the 15th December whether the defendants were bound to pay, on the 3rd January 1903, the whole of the instalments which became due on the 31st December 1902? His lordship went through the details of the correspondence and the evidence on these points and gave a decree for the plaintiff's with interest as claimed, with costs and further interest on the judgment. The coupons to be delivered up on payment to the defendants, and the debentures to be produced for endorsement in accordance with clause 13 of the guarantee.

THE SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

The subject of catarrh is becoming of such universal interest, that the following questions have been selected as a guide for those who are afflicted :—

Is the voice husky ?
Is the nose stopped up ?
Does the nose discharge ?
Is the breath offensive ?
Do crusts form in the nose ?
Do you have sneezing spells ?
Is the sense of smell leaving ?
Is there fulness in the throat ?
Do you have to clear the throat ?
Do you expectorate frequently ?
Do you sleep with the mouth open ?
Are you nauseated in the morning ?
Do you have aching pains in the limbs ?
Is there pain in the front of the head ?
Is there dropping of phlegm in the throat ?

A further explanation of the causes of these symptoms, and a more complete description of the various forms of catarrh, will be found in the last issue of "The Review of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases." This valuable medical work is published in London, England, but copies can be obtained by sending name and address to "Review," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.
Send for a copy to-day.

LECTURE ON MOTOR CARS.

AT the Bombay Town Hall, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Motor Car Company, Limited, Mr. Ernest Eslaile, an American Motorist, gave a public lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, and entitled "Why Motor Cars?," before a fairly large gathering. In making a few introductory remarks the lecturer showed how Motor Cars were introduced into England and popularized there. He said at one time the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland discovered that in England Motor Cars were not popular, and upon investigations they came to the conclusion that the reason was ignorance. Upon this they asked Mr. Eslaile to go to the manufacturers, obtain pictures of the different kinds of Cars, and give a popular lecture. The lecturer said at one time he asked a man in the street what a Motor Car was, and the man replied "An evil smelling pastime for the well-to-do." To a similar question to a little better class of man the reply was "Application of mechanical power to road vehicles." Now, he could say upon the best medical authority that the effluvia arising from the Motor Car petrol is a very fine disinfectant. Continuing, he said, the Motor was almost an unknown "luxury in England before 1896. When he found that he had to come out to Bombay he thought it would be best to bring some duplicates, which he had now got an opportunity to exhibit to the public of Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld. There must be many points which would not be applicable to India. The lecture was at first intended for the simple rustics of England, as contrasted with the intelligent audience which he saw before him. There was one thing more he wanted to say about the lecture and it was that instead of "Why Motor Cars?" he felt he ought to have given the title "Why not Motor Cars?" to his lecture. The lecturer then proceeded with the lantern slides illustrations, and gave a brief history of the old busses as compared with the earlier types of Motor Cars. Pictures of a number of up-to-date petrol and steam cars were then exhibited, such as Swiss Types, Beaufort, Panhard, The Conscientious, Objector, Chassis Lanchester, etc. The Utility Cars, Straker Steam Wagon, and illustrations showing the description of gearing, back axle of the Argyle Car, and the skeletons of the different parts of a motor were then exhibited. The spectators were then treated to a number of pictures showing the manufacture of the car. A heavy machinery shop was first presented, and that was followed by pictures of the lathe shop, the tool shop, the erecting shop, and a drawing office. Next specimen types of cars were shown on the screen, such as the Wolseley, the Napier the Thorneycroft, the Daimler, the Lanchester, and the Pioneer Car for India. The errors of motoring were then illustrated by a series of humorous views of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttlebury's motor car trip in the country. The programme concluded with a set of pictures of eminent motorists like Lord Salisbury Lord Kelvin, Lord Roberts, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and His Majesty King Edward VIII. seated in a motor car.

A NEGLIGENT POSTMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Superintendent Williamson charged Baboo Succaram, a postal peon with operating and delaying postal letters. Mr. Velinkar pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a postal peon at the Parel Post Office from April 1902 to April 1903. One of his duties was to receive letters from the postmaster, Parel and to deliver them to the addressees. In April 1903 he was transferred to Malabar Hill Post Office and was dismissed from service for certain irregularities on the 1st February last. Govind Visram, a runner in the Parel Post Office gave certain information to the Postmaster, who communicated with Mr. Sorabji Dalabhoy Sarti, Superintendent Town Sub-Post Offices. The latter proceeded to the Parel Post Office and there saw a sealed box. On opening the box he found it contained 2,443 letters, postcards and money order acknowledgments, all bearing Parel post mark of different dates from January to April 1903. The matter was reported to the Police and an order obtained from the Court to deliver the letters to the addressees and to retain the envelopes. The accused was then arrested. It was also ascertained that the room in which the box was found was accessible to all the other postal peons. It was not locked up and one or two postal peons also slept there. The accused in his defence said that he had received the letters from the Post Office box as he was ill, he gave them to Sitaram Raoji Tavde, the Joint postman to deliver. He asked Sitaram once whether he was delivering them and he replied in the affirmative. The accused also promised to pay Sitaram half of his salary for his trouble. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that there remained no doubt that the letters were given to the accused for delivery to the addressees and that they remained undelivered through his carelessness. It was not however true that he had secreted them in the box. If the box, as alleged by the witnesses, belonged to the accused he would not have left it in the Parel Post Office, after his transfer. There was no reason whatever after his dismissal he should have been allowed to keep the box in the Post Office and if the accused knew that it contained evidence of his guilt he would have been the first to remove it and secretly destroy the letters. His Worship came to the conclusion that the letters were not kept in the box by the accused with a view to secrete them. There could however be no doubt that the accused was guilty of carelessness and misconduct in assigning his duties to another, thereby endangering the safety of postal articles entrusted to him and he was therefore guilty of a change under section 49 (E.) of the Postal Act. His Worship ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, the maximum punishment provided for the offence.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

CLAIM FOR BAGS OF WHEAT.

ON Saturday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Bombay Flour Mills Company against s. s. Aarvak, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be ordered to deliver to them 3 000 bags of wheat free from any lien or claim for freight for damages, and for the appointment of a receiver. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr Jardine instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne, and Noble appeared for the defendants. The plaintiffs are a joint-stock company, doing business by their agents Messrs Volkart Brothers; and the defendants are the owners of the s. s. Aarvak, which sails under the Norwegian flag. The facts of the case have already been reported.

His lordship in delivering judgment said the plaintiffs claimed damages and delivery of 3,000 bags of wheat. The first question which came up for determination was a question of jurisdiction of this Court. Mr. Inverarity had argued that the Court had no jurisdiction as all in this case. The question turned upon the true construction of section 6 of the statue 24 Vic., ch. 10. This provision, which gave jurisdiction to the High Courts in England was extended to the Colonial courts by 53 and 54 Vic. ch 17, section 2. sub-section 2. His lordship, therefore, was of opinion that the plaintiffs could maintain this suit as owners and assignees of the goods and endorsees of the bill of lading, and that the Court had jurisdiction to hear the suit. The next question was as to the charter party. As to this charter party it was argued by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the defendants that the whole control and possession of the ship had been given up by the owners to the charterers, and that, therefore, nothing that was contained, or could be contained in the ship, could be taken to belong to the owners. His lordship considered in detail all the facts brought out in the evidence, and the arguments of counsel, and ordered the defendants to deliver up to the plaintiffs 3 000 bags of wheat, free of any lien or claim for freight Decree for plaintiffs with costs as prayed for in the plaint.

PROPOSED MOTOR MAIL SERVICE FOR CEYLON.

It is understood that the idea of the motor mail service in Ceylon emanated from Sir Henry Blake. It owes its inception largely, it is understood, to the necessity of effectively settling the much-discussed question of cruelty to horses in Ceylon.

Mr. H. L. Morsey, the Postmaster-General, seen by a Press representative of this paper said he had nothing to say either in favour or against the proposed innovacation because he knew very little about motor-cars. All that the Committee discussed was the suitability of the roads, and they were awaiting Mr. Cooper's rough estimate before proceeding to consider the question further. The matter of the cost of motor-cars, their upkeep, &c., had not yet been discussed. Mr. Moysey said that, personally, he was not aware how the cost of a motor service would compare with the present coach service. It was also premature to say whether the cars would be bought by government or whether tenders would be called for and a subsidy allowed. He was not aware of any application to introduce a motor mail service. Mr. Stanley Green, he believed had intended to look out for an improve car—and one more suitable for Ceylon than those he had tried between Limugala and Batticaloa but he had not heard anything about the matter since Mr Green's return. Further developments will depend on Mr. Coopers report regarding the cost of making the roads suitable for motor traffic.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

On Saturday the Yacht Club races were sailed in a fresh breeze from the North West.

The A class yachts started at 3 p. m. and sailed a course round Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel.

The yachts got away to a fairly even start, Isca leading followed by Sapphire, Melody, Chita Forella and Stella. It was a run to South Karanja Buoy which was rounded by Forella, Stella Sapphire, Isca, Chita and Melody in the order named, there being barely 3 minutes between first and last.

From South Karanja Buoy it was a beat to the Sunk Rock where Forella still led followed by Sapphire, Stella Melody and Isca. Chitta had meanwhile dropped out having carried away two jib. It was a reach from Sunk Rock to N K Buoy and thence the yachts pitched the schooner closed hauled on starboard back N K Buoy was rounded by all the yachts in the same order as Sunk Rock and the finish was: Sapphire won the first prize and Melody second.

Names of Boats	Time Allces on Course	Entered by	Start at	Tm Avl	Cd Tm
	Ms Sds		H M S	H M S	H M S
Sapphire	5 :9	Captain Muter R E Mr R H H Hopkins	4 40 10	1 31 41	
Melody	13 15	Mr G B H Macbain	4 50 3	1 36 48	
Forella	scr	Mr A H Barlow	4 37 6	1 37 6	
Isca	18 33	Mr E Faulkner	4 56 28	1 38 3	
Stella	4 25	Lt-Col H W Boyd I M S	4 41 44	1 40 19	
Chita	7 57	Mr E Comber		did not finish	

1st prize won by Sapphire; 2nd prize won by Melody

The yachts of B class and Tomtits (amalgamated) races started at 3-15 and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence round Committee Vessel and thence round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Mark Boat

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TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

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QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
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1 Do. "		100
20 Prizes "	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do. "	" 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It was ostentatiously announced, three days ago, that Russian cavalry was unceasingly to harass the Japanese, directly they passed Ping-yang, and next we were told that a considerable Cossack force was operating east and south-east of the Japanese communications between An-ju and Ping-yang with the object apparently of preventing a junction of the troops landed at Chinnampo on the west and Gensan on the east. The very same message told us that eight thousand Japanese were reported to have marched across the mountains from Gensan to Yangtok on the road to Ping-yang. As we pointed out some days ago the movement of the six thousand Cossacks was too late to achieve anything. Now we learn that the Russian troops, including the all-powerful Cossack legions have fallen back on the Yalu, the first Japanese Army, forty thousand strong, being found deployed over a line forty-five miles in length extending from Kasan, through An-ju and Yeng-pong to Pakchon. Yet it is satisfactory to learn that the Japanese bear their victories with due modesty. The Minister of Marine, in his speech in the Diet warned his hearers against over-sanguine expectations. It would be vain to imagine that they will drive the Russian out of Manchuria, but it seems probable they will entirely destroy Russian influence in Korea.

THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL, explaining the policy of the Government of India in regard to Railway development in this country, the other day, reminded his colleagues in the Viceroy's Council, that the programme of capital expenditure on railways is not limited by the amount which the full development of the country could employ or by that which the existing organisation could profitably spend on that development, but by the amount which the Government can make available. The difference is very great but it is satisfactory to know that for the current year the Budget provides for a larger expenditure on Railway development than has ever been possible before. Still the Public Works Minister does not seek to persuade us that that amount is by any means so large as to meet all the claims upon it. That such is not the case is apparent from a tabular statement which gives the amounts applied for and those allotted in parallel columns. For open lines including rolling-stock a sum of 606·40 lakhs of rupees was demanded and 548·67 lakhs allotted. For lines already under construction 788·80 lakhs was asked and 499·95 given. For new lines a total of 179 lakhs was sought and 91·38 granted ; while for the purchase of lines sixty lakhs only was required and the full amount provided. Thus the full amount desired totals 1634·20 lakhs, and that allotted 1200 lakhs. The principle has been followed of providing for the needs of open line and lines already under construction before deciding to undertake the construction of new ones, and in doing this the necessity for providing for the additional rolling-stock necessary to cope with the growth of traffic is not overlooked. Thus it appears that although the number of goods wagons in India has been increased from 76,471 in 1898 to 94,796 in 1902,—that is by about 24 per cent. in five years—and although 11,731 more wagons have since been supplied or are under order, Government has considered it desirable to provide no less than about three hundred lakhs to pay for the latter and provide for further increases of rolling-stock during the new year. The lines which Government proposes to purchase are the Segauiie-Raksaul line which joins the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur line, and Cooch-Behar State Railway, communicating with the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway, a total length of about a hundred and thirty-one miles. The purchase of the last-named line is said to be the result of the construction of the new Ranaghat-Murshidabad line in its neighbourhood. But as regards the rest, Government regard it as somewhat disappointing that after all the endeavours made with the intention of encouraging landowners and capitalists to embark in Railway enterprise in India, the owners of the first two lines should consider it better to sell than to wait for the development of traffic which must in time make those lines remunerative investments.

Government has come to the conclusion that the incident above referred to, and the fact that but few offers have been received for concessions on branch lines on rebate terms clearly show that in the present state of the market money cannot be attracted for Railway enterprise in India except by a firm guarantee of a minimum interest at least as high as is paid on direct Government loans, or unless the promoters can be assured of a much higher rate of profit than Indian Railways as a rule are likely to earn during the first few years after opening. This matter, it will be remembered, has been dealt with by Mr. T. Robertson in his report on the working of Indian Railways, and his remarks are receiving the careful consideration of Government and of the Secretary of State but as Sir . T. Arundel remarked, it will probably be some-time before a conclusion can be arrived at. All the same, indications are noted that the offer made by the Government of India to encourage Local Boards to finance light railways in their own districts, by advancing them money on the security of their entire resources, is likely to be availed of by the District Board of Kistna for the construction of local lines, in the event of the promoters, who have endeavoured to form a company to construct the lines, failing to raise the necessary funds within the time fixed. The expenditure on railway construction for which the Government of India undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee during the year covered by the Budget of 1903-04 is estimated at 932 lakhs and 1,200 lakhs in the new financial year. Last year's actuals fell short of the estimate by 117 lakhs, but the lapse is explained to be due to short outlay in England against some of the amounts placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State and some of the Companies' Boards for the purchase of rolling-stock and stores. This was largest in the case of the East Indian, Madras, and South Indian Railways But the defect was partly compensated for by an increased outlay in India and by the commencement of construction work on the Ondal-Sainthia and Khurja-Hapur branches of the East Indian Railway. It is shown elsewhere in the Financial Statement that the conditions obtaining in the London money market during the year just closing have not been favourable for the raising of fresh capital by railway companies. Accordingly the additional capital which it was originally proposed to raise, through the agency of companies, was in fact not raised at all, while only two hundred thousand pounds were obtained to discharge debentures instead of £3,332,800. On the other hand the net expenditure chargeable against revenue is less than the Budget Estimate, the capital outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works by £502,100 and the advances to Railway Companies for capital outlay on purchased railways worked by them by £389,800.

Though in some directions we may find fault with the Railway policy of the Government of India, it is clear that it is on the whole a progressive one. Whereas at the beginning of the official year there were 26,308 miles of railway open for traffic and 2,650 miles under construction, since then and up to date 738 miles have been added to the former figure, and by the end of the current month the completion of another hundred miles is expected. This raises the total length to 27,144 miles in addition to 3,044 miles under construction or sanctioned for construction. Each year brings a surplus of revenue over expenditure in railways. That of 1900-1 was 48·77 lakhs ; 1901-2, 126·99 lakhs; 1902 3, 34·34 lakhs; and 1903-4 128·19 lakhs. Compared with the figures of the previous year the results for 1903-4 show an improvement of close on ninety-four lakhs. The receipts were more by 195·83 lakhs, the working expenses more by 64·99 lakhs and the interest charges and so forth 37·69 lakhs. An examination of the returns shows that although in 1902-3 there was an improvement in the earnings of certain railways owing to the Delhi Durbar, the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore and certain religious fairs, a considerable falling off occurred in the earnings of the East Indian, North-Western and Rajputana-Malwa Railways owing to an abnormal depression in the coal trade and in grain and pulse traffic. In the last Budget allowance was made for general improvement in traffic, particularly on the lines that were so backward in the previous year and the result is held to show that although adverse conditions remain much the same on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the improvement has been marked in some of the larger lines, the traffic on which has been especially favourable The charges for interest, as was explained by Sir A. T. Arundel, rise with the steadily increasing expenditure on capital account, but this increase was more than covered by the increase in profits. We agree in the view of the Public Works Member of Council that the large surpluses of the last four years are full of encouragement for the construction of carefully selected extensions and projects in the future.

CRIME AND THE ANALYST.

THE report of the Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government used to afford us some interesting glimpses of the Indian poisoners' peculiar methods. But this report, like many others, has come under "the razor" and we are driven to get what colour we can out of statistics. The romance of crime as revealed in the Analyst's laboratory remains there and we get no more of the story than is contained in the statement that so many cases were investigated and certain results of analysis secured. Thus the work done in the laboratory during last year is represented by the statement that there were 4,620 analyses as compared with 4,673 in the previous year. Medico-legal cases involved the examination of 1,597 articles 211 samples of potable water were tested, 543 samples of Government stores, 2,168 imported articles forwarded by the Customs Department and 103 miscellaneous articles were examined. The Medico-legal cases included 181 of suspected human poisoning, 88 cases of suspected animal poisoning, 87 stain cases, and three miscellaneous. The cases of suspected human and animal poisoning investigated were fewer than in the previous year. Poison was detected in 77 of the 181 human cases, this representing the poisoning of seventy persons, of whom 39 died. As usual arsenic was the poison discovered in most of the instances opium being found in nine cases, copper in four, mercury and pounded glass in two each, and other unidentified alkaloids in eleven instances. Of the 88 cases of suspected animal poisoning, in fifty instances was the deadly substance discovered. These included the fatal poisoning of 37 horned cattle and one dog. In four of these instances the poison consisted of the seeds of Cerbera Thevetia or yellow oleander, in two it was mercury, strychnine was used in one case and in the other 43 arsenic was the substance used. In regard to the examination of stains, blood was detected in fifty four instances, 37 of which were associated with murders and thirteen with cases of assault. Among other matters in which the aid of the Analyst was called in to assist in criminal detection were cases of note forgery and counterfeiting of coin and also a case of cheating, though the nature of the "document" examined in the latter instance is not stated. Among the mass of other useful work accomplished by the Analyst and his assistants during the year was the taking of a large number of radiographs for the various hospitals in Bombay and several exposures to the X-rays undertaken on behalf of hospital patients These latter would scarcely come within the department of the Government Analyst but for the well-known enthusiasm of Major Collis Barry for work of this nature.

A SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

OPINION in Spain is very much divided as to whether the country is to build a new fleet and equip a new army, or whether what is left of the country's resources ought to be devoted to her economic and social rehabilitation at home. The foreigner can hardly doubt which course is the right one. With her currency depreciated, with yearly deficits in her budgets, with her masses uneducated, with the greater part of her territory hopelessly impoverished and undeveloped, Spain has as much need as any country in Europe to refrain from unproductive military expenditure and let the energies of her people and the latent wealth of the peninsula have time to rebuild her greatness. But Spanish patriotism is, perhaps naturally, very slow to accept this point of view. The death of Senor Sagasta, the influence of the Court, and the partial eclipse of the dynastic Liberals by the Republicans have left the Conservatives secure of power ; but there are great differences of opinion within the Conservative party. The present Premier, Senor Maura, is a politician who has settled down on the side of militarism and extravagance. He has not, however, been able to carry with him the feeling of the Cortes, subservient as that very unrepresentative body usually is to the Ministry of the day. The last few weeks have been spent over a new Army Bill, and the credits for army and navy have been strongly opposed, not only by the opposition, but by a group of thirty-four Conservatives under Senor Villaverde, with whom a much larger number sympathise to the extent of declining to vote. The result was a division in which the Government majority fell to twenty-five and there were a hundred and twenty absentees. This favours the hope that the Bill which if passed would commit Spain to ruinous extravagances, will either be modified or withdrawn.

THE Quetta correspondent of the "Pioneer" reports that nothing is known there of any illness of the Amir.

ON Wednesday, the 30th instant, a selection of the Passion Music of the "Messiah" will be sung in the Cathedral at 6 p.m., in place of the usual service.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Europe by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular were Hon. R. Hamilton and Lady G. Hamilton, and Professor H. Munro.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, Home Member, will leave Calcutta on the 31st instant, visiting Lucknow, and arriving at Simla on the 4th April.

MR. W. J. F. WILLIAMSON has been confirmed in the appointment of Financial Adviser to Siam, vice Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, resigned.

DURING the month of February 328,000 lbs of tea were exported from Calcutta to the Black Sea ports. There were, of course, no exports to Dalny.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. T. ARUNDEL, Public Works Member, starts on a short tour on the 31st March, visiting Lahore, 3rd to 6th April ; and arriving at Simla on the evening of the 8th.

GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES, Military Member, will also leave Calcutta on the 31st, proceeding to the Nepal Terai for some big game shooting, and reaching Simla about the 14th April.

MR. BUCKLAND, Member of the Board of Revenue for Bengal, proceeds Home on leave at the end of April, Mr. K. G. Gupta officiating for him, Mr. Browse, Additional Commissioner of Patna, will succeed Mr. Gupta as Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Marriott going to Patna.

THE demand for house accommodation in the European quarter of Calcutta during the cold weather far exceeds the available accommodation. Some relief is now likely to be given as the Bengal Government has decided to build residential quarters for their officials at Alipore at a cost of about ten lakhs.

THE Ceylon pearl fishery is proceeding satisfactorily. The amount realised up to the 22nd instant was Rs 2,22,160. One fortunate man who bought an oyster for 5 cents. found in it three valuable pearls. The supply of oysters compares favourably with that of other years and good prices are being maintained.

THE Kerosine oil tin is now ousting the "Kuppa," or large leather jar in the United Provinces where it has been used from time immemorial as a receptacle for holding ghi. The "Kuppa" is manufactured generally from camel skins, though other hides are also used, but the industry is on the wane owing to the "invasion" of the Kerosine tin, which is now put to a thousand and one uses by the natives of the country.

IN the list of railways scheduled for construction as funds permit are two frontier schemes figure, but they are 33 and 34 out of a list of 39. They are the Khyber line, 35 miles, calculated to cost only one lakh per mile, and the Kabul River Railway, 55 miles, costing 127 lakhs. These are placed below the Kohat-Bannu line, 83 miles, costing only 40 lakhs. These projects probably will have to wait upon the completion of the Quetta-Nushki line, 82 miles, which will be pushed on and finished in 1905-06.

WE have received, says the "Pioneer," a whole crop of letters on the subject of a misprint that occurs in one of the questions (No. 6) in the Pass Mathematics paper in the Intermediate Examination just held under the auspices of the Allahabad University Syndicate. There is no question about the mistake, nor that many of the examinees must have prejudiced their chances by wasting their time in puzzling over an insoluble question. But it seems strange that the blunder should not have been pointed out on the spot by someone. Now it is difficult to see what can be done, but the candidates not unreasonably expect the authorities to do something.

THE feature of the Financial Statement that will possess most interest for a numerous section of the Indian public service is the definite announcement on the subject of an Indian Staff College "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief," so the Military Member's statement runs, "considers it essential that candidates for Staff employ (whether for British or Indian sevice) should be more highly trained than at present, and that the means of obtaining such training should be provided in India itself" The building and equipment of the College are estimated to cost something less than six and a half lakhs : of which two are allotted for expenditure during the coming year. It was no news, of course, that the Quetta Staff College was coming some day, but this means that it is to be put in hand at once, and there is no reason why it should not open its doors within a couple of years of the present date.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

THE curtain was rung down for the season at Mahalaxmi on Saturday. There was a good attendance and an excellent afternoon's sport was witnessed. The first event was won by Galib from Winchester and the Melbourne Plate was an easy win for Bandicoot. High Flag won the next event after a good race. The Farewell Plate unfortunately resulted in an accident, Kanai falling off Clever Boy and being kicked by some of the other horses. The race was won by Governor who led all the way, finally shaking off a challenge by Little Jocker. Another rider was dismounted in the First Small Nursery Handicap, Nama coming off Faithful. The race was a good one Sabig winning in a close finish. The two last events were somewhat easily won by Settler and Blue Blood.

Details :—

The Closing Plate.—Winner Rs 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h Galib 7 st 7lbs Kanai 1
Captain Wilson's ch a h Winchester 8 st 10lbs Robinson 2
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 9st 6lbs C B Mahommed 3
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi 8st 12lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr Artin A Essyie's b a h Malabar 8st 10lbs Nama 0
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 8st 11lbs Native 0
Mr Nusser Abloola's g a h Clever Boy 8st 11lbs Kanaid 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 7st 12lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyan, 6st 13lbs Dhondi 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Gibraltar, 6st 8lbs Bennett 0

Betting—2 to 1 against Kour Sahib ; 21 to 1 Winchester ; 6 to 1 Minting King ; 8 to 1 Galib. Longer odds the rest.

Clever Boy led to the bend, then all closed up where Galib, Kour Sahib and Winchester came through. Won by 3-4 length, neck between second and third. Time—1-8 2-5 secs.

The Melbourne Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ved's haus m Bandicoot, 7st 2lbs Meisom 1
Mr W J Goode's b aus m Wakeful 8st 12lbs Ellio t 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's ch aus g Cocos 8st 3lbs Robinson 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie 7st 7lb Richardson 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 9st 6lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 6st 10lbs Etul 0

Betting—2 1-2 to 1 Bandicoot, 2 to 1 Key West, 3 to 1 Wakeful, 4 to 1 Cocos and Annie Laurie, 6 to 1 Nanette.

Bandicoot lead all the way. Key West challenged at the bend but dropped out. Wakeful had bad luck in the run in. Won by 3-4 lengths, 1 length between second and third. Time.—1-17 2-5 secs.

The Second Small Nursery Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1903. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A W Khushram's g a h High Flag, 8st 9lbs Native 1
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zurriff, 8st 4lbs C B Mahomed 2
Mr J Antony's b a h Saizar, 8st. 3lbs Oomerkhan 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Room, 8st 13lbs Heeroo ... 0
Mr Khalil bin Doorie's b a h Shahar, 8st 11lb Robinson 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Agincourt, 7st 10lbs Elliott 0
Mr Almas Abdoola's ch a h Desert Born, 7st 9lbs Kunia 0
Mr Essuff Yunasse's b a h Yerbo, 7st 3lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Hamdan bin Hamood's g a h Kaiss, 7st 2lbs Etul 0
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's b a h Muzrook 7st Kunia 0

Betting—11-2 to 1 Roomy, 2 to 1 Desert Boffa, 4 to 1 Zurriff, 6 to 1 Shahan, 8 to 1 Murzook, longer odds the rest.

Desert Born lead to the bend where High Flag came through. Zurriff came up very fast but failed to collar the leader. Won by 1-2 length, neck between second and third. Time—1-24 1-5 secs.

The Farewell Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 7st, 3lbs Meisom 1
Mr Artin A Essyie's g a h Little Joker, 8st 2lbs Oomerkhan 2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner, 8st 13lbs Robinson 3
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 10st 4lbs C B Mahommed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 9st 12lbs Heeroo ... 0
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's, g a h Farewell, 8st 9lbs Elliott 0
Mr Jacoson's b a h Hermit, 8st 3lbs Richardson 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon, 7st 7lbs Bennet 0
Mr. A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, 7st 11b Etul 0
Agha S Shah's St Gatien, 7st Kamal 0
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy, 6st 13lbs Kanai 0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Fortune, 6st 7lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erban, 6st Trahan 0

Betting.—4 to 1 against Money Spinner, 4 to 1 St. Gatien, 6 to 1 Little Joker, 5 to 1 Hermit, 8 to 1 Governor, longer odds the rest.

Governor led all the way and came again at the bend. He was challenged by Little Joker but Governor lasted out. Won by a short head 1-2 length between second and third. Time.—1—22-1-5secs.

Kanai fell off Clever Boy and was kicked by the horses behind and badly bruised.

The First Small Nursery Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second, Rs. 100, and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jassim Nasaralla's bl a h Sabig, 7st 4lbs Meisom 1
Mr Majeed bin Juji's b a h Sugger, 9st 8lbs Robinson 2
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismut, 8st Heeroo. 3
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful, 9st 9lbs Nama 0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Fales Stars, 8st 7lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's g a h Ranjoom, 8st 3lbs Kamad 0
Messrs. G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Result, 8st 2lbs Omerkhan 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's g a h Manir Bag, 7st 9lbs Syed 0
Messrs S Amani and A R Amani's b a h Sword, 7st 9lbs Etul 0
Mr Hajee Mahomed Khaderi's g a h Hamfly, 6st 12lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Mahomed bin Mohsen's g a h Russia, 6st 7lbs Trahan 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Sugger, 2 1-2 to 1 Ranjoom, 4 to 1 Kismut, 6 to 1 Sabig. Longer odds the rest.

Kismut led to the bend then Sugger came out but was caught on the post. Nama fell off Faithful at the bend. Won by a neck, 3-4 length between second and third. Time.—1-23 2-5secs.

The Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 and third, Rs. 50. A selling Race for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under new measurement, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st. W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs A A Saif & E Rasheed's b a h Settler, 6st 11lbs Bennett 1
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips, 7st 12lbs Heeroo 2
Mr A R Sulleman' b a h Salvation 7st 7lbs Meisom 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Sprightly, 6st 12lbs Native... 0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Bunder, 6st 9lbs Etul... 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h White Fox, 8st 11bs Elliott 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Sweetlips, 3 to 1 White Fox, 4 to 1 Settler 5 to 1 Salvation, 10 to 1 the rest.

Settler got the rails and gradually drew away from the field. Salvation came with a rush wide out but failed to catch Sweetlips. Won by—1 1-2 lengths, 1 length between second and third. Time—1-9

The Final Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Saunders' br aus m Blue Blood 7st Richardson 1
Aga S Sha's br aus m Shotover, 6st 3lbs Kamad... 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 10st 11bs Elliott 3
Mr Kelso's bl aus g Miles, 9st 5lbs Omerkhan ... 0
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beachman 8st 10lbs Robinson 0
Mr Elah's br aus m Balagense, 7st 6lbs Bennett 0
Mr Ved's b aus g Spark, 7st 5lbs Meisom 0
Mr Bass's br aus g Stockfast, 6st Dhondi 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Tubal Cain, 2 1-2 to 1 Shotover, 4 to 1 Blue Blood, 5 to 1 Balagense. Longer odds the rest.

Blue Blood led the whole way but was challenged by Shotover after the bend but he held him safe. Won by a head, 1 1-4 length between second and third. Time,—1-30secs.

THANKS TO TOGO.

SCENE IN THE DIET.

RUSSIANS RETIRING.

JAPANESE ADVANCE ON THE YALU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25

In the Japanese Parliament to-day, the whole House standing up and cheering, a vote of thanks to Admiral Togo and his officers for their services was unanimously passed.

M. Yamamoto, the Minister of Marine in the course of a significant speech, said that the fact that the Russians at Port Arthur now had four battleships, five cruisers and ten destroyers afloat showed that repairs were being efficiently carried out.

The successful blockade of the place he said required at least twice the enemy's strength.

Though he was sure the war would be carried to a glorious conclusion he warned his hearers against over sanguine expectations.

The Russian cruiser Oslyabia and two destroyers have arrived at Algiers from Suda Bay and will probably proceed to Lisbon on Tuesday.

Japanese scouts report that the Russians are South of the Yalu in unexpected strength.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that a considerable Cossack force is operating East and South-East of the Japanese communications between An-ju and Ping-yang with the object apparently of preventing a junction of the troops landed at Chinnampo on the West, and Gensan on the East.

Eight thousand Japanese are reported to have marched across the mountains from Gensan to Yangtok on the road to Ping-yang.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian troops between the Yalu and Ping-yang have been compelled to retire on their entrenchments on the South bank of the Yalu River before the first Japanese Army Corps 40,000 strong whose advance guard with artillery occupied a fortified forty-five mile line extending from Kasan to An-ju, Yeng-piang and Pekchien.

A farther advance is improbable till the streams are clear of ice, as the retiring Russians destroyed the bridges over five rivers on the road to Wi-ju.

Niuchwang is now open to navigation.

The Chinese miners employed on the Ussuri Coal Mines have struck.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

General Kuropatkin has proceeded to Mukden.

Admiral Makharoff telegraphs to the Tsar :—I left Port Arthur on the 26th instant with a battleship, cruisers and torpedoers to make a reconnaissance of some of the adjacent islands.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a Proclamation issued by the Commandant of Vladivo tock urges the inhabitants to remain, but only those will be allowed to stay who possess a specified amount calculated of cereals sufficient for eight months.

The banks are closed and no money is circulating.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a fresh attempt was made on Saturday night to block the entrance to the inner roodstead of Port Arthur with fireships but was repulsed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

An "Englishman" cable dated London March the 25th states that a band of Russians has been captured crossing the frontier to evade military obligations Three women were shot and thirty men taken prisoners.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

A special cable from the "Pioneers" correspondent dated London the 25th March says that there is good authority for saying that the moderation of Japan's last note to Russia was due to the influence of the British Foreign Officer. The disclosure has increased parliamentary feeling in favour of Japan.

THE PORT ARTHUR ATTACK.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S DISPATCH.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, writes :—

The following telegram has been received from the Japanese Government :—"A report from Admiral Togo states that our main squadron acted as previously arranged, and our two flotillas of destroyers discharged their duties from the night of the 21st till the daybreak of the 22nd, at the outside of Port Arthur. During this time the enemy fired upon us several times, but no damage was done. Our main squadron and cruiser proceeded towards Port Arthur about 8 a.m., of the 22nd. A part went to Pigeon Bay. The Fuji and Yashima made an indirect bombardment towards the inner harbour. During the bombardment the enemy's warships appeared outside the port one by one, and by the time we ceased bombarding at about 2 p.m., we saw five battleships, four cruisers, and ten destroyers. They were moving within range of the batteries and tried to lure us in. They seemed to make an indirect bombardment, and shells fell near the Fuji, but none did damage. We all retired at 3 p.m."

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

THE PREDICTIONS OF A CLAIRVOYANT.

"The war in the Far East will last exactly five more months."

The speaker was a West End clairvoyant who claims to have predicted the illness of King Edward and the consequent postponement of the Coronation.

"I became clairvoyant," said he, "on November 11th last at 10 o'clock at night. This was, of course, before the war started. You can examine all the entries I made in my books the next day.

"I knew war was coming, you see, but I will now make definite statements.

"A great coup will be made by the Japanese on or about the last day of February—something greater and more starting than has been heard about their doings to date.

"Very little news will filter through until the end of March. On March 29th Port Arthur will be bombarded by the Japanese, reduced to ashes, and occupied by the Mikado's sailors. In the first week of April the Japanese will lose three of their best warships.

"April too, will be a very bad month for the Russians. The Chinese will be drawn into the war. A fleet will leave Great Britain for Japanese waters and large numbers of American and French warships will go there likewise. Everything will point to a great conflagration. Our Indian troops will be ordered on active service. American bankers will advance the Japanese Government large sums of money. Then a decisive land battle will be fought with awful loss of life to both sides, though the Japanese will be victors.

"In May, Russia will lose all but four of her ships of war. Then in June the war will be brought to an abrupt termination as the result of Nihilism in Russia.

"It will be late in autumn, however, before peace is officially declared.

"The internal dissensions in the Russian Empire, occurring as they will in June, will be the one saving clause that will prevent a great European war."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER AT NAPLES.

Visited by King Emmanuel.

THE TRIPLICE TOASTED.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

King Emmanuel accompanied by his Foreign Minister and Minister of Marine to-day paid a visit to the Kaiser William on board the Hohenzollern at Naples. At the luncheon which took place most cordial toasts were exchanged expressing unchanging devotion of their respective subjects to the Triplice.

CYCLONE AT REUNION.

Island Devastated.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

A cyclone utterly devastated Reunion on the 21st and 22nd instant. The crops are destroyed and thousands rendered homeless. Twenty four deaths are known to have occurred when the message left.

CANADA AND THE JAPANESE.

Colombia's Restrictions Disallowed.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Dominion Government has disallowed on Imperial grounds the three Acts of the British Colombia Legislature, imposing restrictions on the Japanese.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Protest Against the Pope's Speech.

LONDON, MARCH 25

France has vigorously protested to the Vatican against the Pope's speech to the members of the Sacred College on the 19th inst.

WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

May be Lord Curzon.

LONDON MARCH 25.

The "Times" has reason to believe that Lord Curzon will succeed Lord Salisbury as Warden of the Cinque Ports.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Victory for Cambridge.

TRIUMPH OF FORM AND STYLE.

Cambridge has won the University boat race by four lengths.

LATER.

In the University Boat Race Oxford led to Hammersmith Bridge. Cambridge then having a better station gradually overhauled the Oxford boat and was slightly ahead at Thorneycroft's and 2 1-2 lengths at Barnes Bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 26th March says that despite the early hour of 8 a.m. and the cheerless weather, the riverside was thick with people to witness the University Boat Race.

Cambridge won the Surrey station. Oxford immediately led rowing powerfully while Cam bridge were going easily.

At the mile, the Oxonians were a length ahead and shortly afterwards were clear. Then the light blues quickening their stroke began overhauling their rivals and only a quarter of a length separated them at Hammersmith Bridge,

A few moments' later Cambridge had gained the lead. Hitherto the struggle had been of the gamest description, but effect of Oxford's early efforts was now obvious in their ragged rowing.

Cambridge maintaining splendid form increased their advantage to three lengths at Barnes Bridge and eventually won by 4 1-2 lengths. The time was 21 minutes 34 seconds.

The result was a triumph of form and style over weight and strength.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ASSAYE.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The troops which were on board the transport Assaye when she was collided with in the Solent will re-embark in her as soon as she is repaired.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Cambridge Victorious.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In the University Sports Cambridge won eight events and Oxford two.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

The Association Code.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND DRAW.

In the Association match between Scotland and Ireland each scored one.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Washington Census Bureau's final report on the cotton crop says that the quantity ginned is equivalent to 10,045,614 standard bales of 500 pounds each as compared with 10,588,250 bales on the 14th March 1903.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

ACCEPTANCE OF ENTIRE PROPOSALS URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says :—

The third part of the War Office Reconstitution Committee's report is accompanied by a letter to Mr. Balfour again urging the importance of accepting the recommendations in their entirety, and the appointment of a small secretariat paid under a separate vote, in order to secure continuity of defence. The committee remarks that each section of the present Report dealing with the duties of the several branches of the War Office has been drawn up in consultation with the head of each branch concerned.

The Adjutant-General regains some of the duties withdrawn in 1895 and becomes responsible for the establishment, composition, raising, organisation, and mobilisation of the forces and their distribution in peace time. Where strategic considerations are inoperative but where strategy is involved the chief of the General staff acts. He supplies the Adjutant-General with the basis of his arrangements. The latter is given four assistants for dealing with recruiting and organization, of the personal services and the auxiliary forces respectively The report does not admit that the status and credit of the medical services will be thus lowered, It argues that it is impossible to make the Army Council representative of all the several arms and departments. The Judge-Advocate will be attached to the Adjutant-General's branch, but important cases will be reported to the Army Council direct. After a campaign the Council will fix the number and nature of rewards, the distribution of which will be entrusted to a committee of officers unemployed during the campaign Nevertheless the officer commanding in the field will be enabled immediately to distribute a few rewards. The Quartermaster General will be aided by four Directors of transport and remounts, movements and quarterings, supplies and clothing, equipment and ordnance stores ; and will be responsible for every kind of supplies, stores, transport and remounts. The soundness of the principle of regimental transport is upheld but massing is occasionally necessary. The Quarter-master General of Ordnance will be aided by Director of Artillery, Director of fortifications and works and a naval adviser. He will be responsible for the entire technical work of the artillery and engineers. The report of the Committee defines the duties of the Secretary of the War Office and recommends the abolition of various committees

MEMORIAL OF SIR HENRY COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The marble bust of Sir Henry Cotton, lately Chief Commissioner of Assam was unveiled here to-day in the presence of a small gathering of native gentlemen and Europeans, by Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Baba Nolin Behari Sircar, were amongst the speakers.

MINING DISASTER.

THIRTY MINERS ENTOMBED.

An Indian mine has been flooded by the bursting of a dam. Thirty miners were entombed and all, it is feared, have perished.

HONOURS TO RETIRING JUDGES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to make the Hon. Mr. Raleigh a Knight Commander of the Star of India and Sir Henry Prinsep, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. It is understood that the Viceroy will invest them at the Government House here, tomorrow, at a dinner to these gentlemen who are both upon the eve of retirement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General R. Acurdy, Colonel on the Staff R. A. has been permitted to retire.

Lieutenants Engladue, Second Borderers, and Bird, First East Yorkshires, also Second-Lieutenant Dyer, Second Borderers, are posted to the Indian Army in the Burma Command.

Second-Lieutenant Radford, unattached list, joins the 57th Rifles.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Biddulph, Second-in-Command, Fane's Horse, has been appointed Commandant of the 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). This will serve to relieve the block in the old 19th Bengal Lancers.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 27.

The annual inspection of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps was held yesterday evening on the Volunteer Parade ground. The turn out was a large one, nearly 248 being present. The Corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Phillips, V. D., and the other officers on parade were Major Beale, Captain and Adjutant Vaugham Arbuckle, Captains Fraser, Khambatta and Dunne.

In the absence of Major General Richardson, commanding the Poona Division, Lieutenant Colonel Patterson who is officiating, carried out the inspection. The men were drawn up under their officers and Colonel Patterson who attended by Lieutenant Kennedy, Adjutant of the 93rd Highlanders, arrived a little before six o'clock immediately put the Volunteers to their work. The battalion first of all marched past in column, afterwards headed by their band returning in the same column formation. They were then marched off the ground to a short distance outside and told to deploy for attack. The manœuvre was watched with considerable interest as it was being developed, the Inspecting Officer taking note of the way the men acquitted themselves and how they were handled by their officers. This occupied about an hour.

The men were then recalled and having been formed up in three sides of a square, Colonel Patterson presented medals to two recipients. The first was Major Adam Thomson who was presented with the Volunteers' Long Service Medal and the other was Volunteer Samson who received the China Medal for service as clerk in the Transport Department in China.

Colonel Patterson addressing the men said he had seen them firing on the range last Thursday and was very pleased with their performances. He was equally pleased with their drill, but there were one or two things he had noticed to which he wished to invite the attention of the officers. When deploying their men for attack the officers had failed to judge the distances correctly and the result was that some of the men had been cramped. The whole object of deployment nowadays was to get as quick a fire as possible to bear on the enemy and in open country like this where Volunteers might have to deploy when attacking mobs it was especially necessary. In carrying out the attack he had noticed that some of the men did not attend to the orders given. Some of them fire with their backs raised, some half way up, others did not move at all. This was a thing that they had to learn now, because if they were accustomed to do it in regular action they would not neglect or else when they came into the firing line their shooting would not have been effective, Another thing he had to remark upon was that when the men were ordered to advance they should have done so under strong protecting line of fired as on open ground like that on which they were it would have been impossible to have carried out the attack without great loss. In conclusion he remarked he would have the pleasure of seeing them again.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

A SUCCESSFUL Horse Fair and Show, writes our correspondent, was held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at Ahmedabad. It is some years since the last Horse Show took place and considering that there has been a famine in the interval, the number and quality of the entries were, if not all that could be desired, at any rate satisfactory. Some of the animals in the Remount Class and the colts and fillies were eminently presentable. In all there were 16 classes ; and prizes of over Rs. 3,000 were given. Animals entered by gazetted Government Officers, Chiefs and native gentlemen were only eligible for diplomas. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Lawrence on Wenesday afternoon Mrs. Dodaret being 'At Home' to the station at the Show for the occasion.

The Tent Club has had very fair sport this year so far. Of late it has been the exception to have a blank day out, though it has been necessary to go fairly long distances away for the pig.

It is hoped that the Gujerat Pigsticking meet which will be held in the Patri State in the approaching Easter holidays will be a success. It is understood that some twenty competitors from various parts of the Presidency and outside it have entered for the up and if only there are enough pigs there should be a great struggle.

THE MULKOWAL DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in referring to the "Mulkowal Inoculation Accident" states, that the Medical Officer (myself) was given "a gratuity" etc. It would be of interest to the world at large, if the Punjab Government would define the meaning of this word. Personally, I am not aware that I ever received any such thing as a "gratuity." A gratuity means "that which is given without demand or claim." If receiving money which was already due to me, plus a few hundred rupees which I was to earn, by sitting idle in a dak bungalow, until my agreement expired, is a gratuity, then, I admit. I did receive one. But I should have thought that a Government, like the Punjab, would have been above demeaning itself by drawing attention to such a fact. The impression has gone out, that I was remunerated for my losses in connection with the Mulkowal affair. I received not one penny from the Punjab Government which I was not entitled to by any agreement. —Yours, &c.

ALEX M. ELLIOT

Bombay, March 28.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The s. s. Akbar, conveying her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, her two sons, Nawab Mahomed Abdulla Khan, and Nawab Hamidulla Khan, the Begum Shahringa Saliba, Major Macwatt and 357 followers, who proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca on the 30th October last, arrived in Bombay harbour late on Friday night. As it was the intention of her Highness to proceed at once to her capital on Saturday by a special train from the Prince's Dock, all the necessary arrangements were made for entraining with due regard to purdah. Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, the owner of the steamer, went on board on Friday night to make arrangements for the Begum's landing. This being Muharrum week, her Highness changed her mind and expressed her intention of staying in Bombay for a few days with some followers and accordingly arrangements have been made at Muzferabad Hall, Grant Road for her temporary residence, by Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, and Messrs. Ahmad Dewjee and brothers. A guard-of-honor of the 121st Pioneers under a native officer, paraded on Saturday morning at the Prince's Dock and presented arms as her Highness landed from the Akbar. Her Highness at once proceeded to Muzferabad Hall. Prince Abdulla Khan and 300 followers left for Bhopal in a special train from the Prince's Dock. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of the Begum of Bhopal.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 11TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 11th March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Tuson Capt R E
Brown Capt W H
Cobb Mr Miss and child
Keiner Dr J
Ellis Mrs Wood and child
Butler Mr B
Taomas Mrs and child
Johnson Miss L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Drew Lieut A H
Hay Major H T
Turnbull Lieut G
Glasgow Lieut A W R
Hamilton Hon R
Hamilton Lady Gucel
Huddlestone Lieut W
Playfair Mr R W
Peyton Lt Col and Mrs
Tilney Capt and Mrs
Willan Mr I G
Shearer Col and Mrs
Vandergucht Lieut
Cooker Lieut V A
Lewdall Mr R W
Tailyour Capt and Mrs
Coventry Mr and Mrs
Geraldine Miss
Gough Capt H
James Lt-Col and Mrs
Shuttleworth Mr D J
Wilkin Mr E
Cromwell Mr A
Pavill Mr
Pettill Mr F W
Cobb Mrs
Grundy Mr G
Becker Lieut H

FROM GIBRALTAR—Munro Prof H

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

DISTURBANCES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

AN ATTACK AND A REPRISAL.

THE annual Mohurrum Festival which commenced on the 18th instant with the appearance of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum, will terminate this evening after the taboots and punjahs have been duly immersed in the sea. Until Saturday evening licenses for the construction of 109 taboots and 631 punjahs were issued by Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with the usual conditions imposed on the licensees for the preservation of peace and order. The last year licenses for 114 taboots and 631 punjahs were granted. This year the taboots and punjahs have been distributed in the city as under :—In A. Sub Division (Colaba, Fort, Esplanade, and Crawford Markets) there are 5 taboots and 15 punjahs; in B. Division (Pydhownie, Oomercarry, Chuckla, Khadak, and Mandvi) 30 taboots and 132 punjahs; in C. Division (Dhobis Talao, Thakoredwar Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Lohar Chawl and Fanaswaly) 24 taboots and 132 punjahs; in D. Division (Girgaum, Mahaluxmi, Khetwady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, Malabar Hill), 6 taboots and 33 punjahs; in E. Division (Kamatipoora, Byculla, Grant Road and Mazagaon) 28 taboots and 393 punjahs; in F. Division (Parel, Sewree, Chinchpoogley and Dadar) 10 taboots and 24 punjahs; and in G. Division (Mahim, Sion Matunga and Worlee) 6 taboots and 29 punjahs. The taboots and punjahs from the several divisions, except those of Shihas will be marched in a procession at noon to-day by the usual route through Bhindy Bazaar Road Kalbadevi Road, along Esplanade Cross Road to sea shore at Cooli Bunder. All vehicular traffic along the route of the procession and also a part of the Grant Road from Two Tank to the J. J. Hospital and a part of Erskine Road from Null Bazaar to Pydhownie will be suspended. All the necessary arrangements for the preservation of order to-day have been made by Mr. Gell, and Mr. Lambert, both of whom will accompany the processions on horseback.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Sullivan charged Ali Mahomed Hassumall and Abdul Hussen Kikabhoy Boris, with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting. Sub-Inspector Hassan stated that on Friday night he was placed on special duty in Doctor Street. Shortly after one o'clock the following morning the Kasia Mohoola "Toli" passed through Doctor Street, and as it came at the corner of the street he ordered the persons in charge of the procession to take steps to stop the music when passing by the Borah Musjid. The music stopped, but before they could get quite clear of the musjid the musicians started music again. He at once sent a havildar into the "toli" to stop the music. The order was carried out, but in the meantime two incandescent lamps which were burning in the street were put out by some Borahs, and a mob of about thirty Borahs armed with bamboo sticks came out of the musjid and set upon the members of the procession in the rear. The tollwallas ran away, but not before nine of them were more or less severely injured. Three Borahs were arrested, but one of them managed to escape. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Mahomadans of the Rungari Mohalla who came off the worst in the affray with the Bohras of Doctor Street on Saturday morning, attacked the latter about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in several streets to the south of Pydhownie injuring about twenty men. The punishment inflicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the Bohras assailants did not seem to have satisfied the other party, who resolved to pay them off and took the opportunity of doing so while parading in different Mahomedan localities after midnight on Saturday. The Rungari Mahalla "toli" proceeded to Grant Road and after parading through several streets between the J. J. Hospital and two Tanks, entered Doctor Street, where the Bohra Mosque is situated and where the disturbance occurred on the previous night. Superintendent Nolan, who was on duty with a party of policemen at the corner of the street, at once stopped the "tollwallas" and ordered them to return to their street by another route. The processionists turned back and passing through Bhindy Bazaar Road arrived at Pydhownie half-past 2 o'clock They then entered Abdul Rehiman Street, ostensibly to return to their locality. Seeing that the tabootwallas had returned to their quarters and that every thing was quiet, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the several police officers who were at Pydhownie throughout the night, left the place; but scarcely had they done so when they heard of a disturbance having taken place in Abdul Rahiman Street. It appears that the Rungari Mohalla tollwalls on their way through Abdul Rehiman Street assaulted Bohras whom they met in the street or found sleeping on verandahs. They also smashed every thing that came in their way and which they thought belonged to Bohras. They also destroyed a Bohra "Sabil" a kind of booth erected during the festival for keeping water and sherbet for the benefit of the Mahomedans generally. The "Sabil" was decorated with drapery mirrors and incandescent lamps, all of which were destroyed. The rioters turned into Janjikar street and passing through it emerged into Sirang street where they also attacked Bhoras. They were entering Bhajipala street, when the police who had been apprised of the occurrence, came up and dispersed the crowd. The injured persons were removed to the hospital where only a few of them were detained, others being discharged after their injuries had been attended to. A few arrests have been made.

RUNGARI MOHOLLA TABOOT.

LICENSE CANCELLED.

TABOOTS NOT REMOVED.

Owing to the turbulent and riotous behavior of the Rungari Mohalla tabootwallas, the Commissioner of Police cancelled the license granted for their taboot and directed that the taboot should not be removed from its place either for the purpose of parading it along with other taboots in different localities after midnight, or for conveying it to-day in procession for immersion. The Rungari Mohalla tabootwallas communicated with other tabootwallas and represented their case to them and succeeded in inducing a majority of them not to take out their taboots unless their license was returned to them. The Police Commissioner remained firm and none of the taboots had been removed until we went to press. Immense crowds of people thronged Pydhownie and Bhindy Bazaar Roads, but excellent order was maintained by the Police. Tabootwallas of distant parts of the town such as Colaba, Islampoora, &c., being not aware of the attitude of the Rungari Mohalla and other tabootwallas, removed their taboots after midnight. But when they reached the Mahomedan localities, they were induced to return.

It is not certain whether the taboots will be removed for immersion to-day.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C P Lukis I M S
Capt S H Jayo B
Mr C G Chesnevix-Trench B Cov
Mr G J St C Sedgley B
Mr F W Robertson M Cov
Mr T Michell M
Mr O Rochfort Bo Cov
M K Nairman Khan Bahadur Bo
Col J P C Neville I A
Major V A Ormsby 3 G R
Major F W Houghton 74 P
Major C H Baldock I A
Major J C Keown 125 P
Major A W Warden 29 L
Capt R J Crashwood 130 B
Capt E Morgan I M S
Capt J Pinney 38 C I H
Lieut G E P Davis 110 M
Second Lieut D J N Blair 17 R
Second Lieut A Forbes 128 Pn
Engineer G E Wool R I M

EXTENSION ON LEAVE.

Major W J Bythell R E B 5 days furl
Mr J T Hirst-Carnac B 1 mo extraordinary leave
Mr E H Molloy B 6 mo furl
Mr J W Pringle B 6 mo furl
Mr J H Murray B 9 mo M C
Mr J C Shakespear B 1 week's extraordinary leave
Mr H W J Bagnall Bo Cov 5 mo furl
Major E J Medley 17 C 3 weeks
Major W G Hatherell 122 R 30 days
Engineer D J Taylor R I M 3 mo M C
Assist Engineer G S Gresnish R I M 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W J B Shell R E B
Mr W N Mew B Cov
Mr F MacBlaine B Cov
Mr E C Ryland B
Mr R C Lall B
Mr T D Liddiddle B
Mr C C S Clark B
Lieut-Col H H Dobbs C B 20 P
Major R B Russell R E
Major E J Medley 17 C I
Lieut G B Brown 76
Lieut D J Pritchard 4 L
Lieut A F Cavins R E
Lieut W G K Green 32 L
Lieut A C P Cochrane 62 P
Lieut G E H Wilson M S
Lieut D W McPherson 62 P
Second Lieut G H E Two now attached 1st Durham L I
Nursing Sister Miss L M Robinson Q A M N S

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It has been an exciting week in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour again showed his accustomed adroitness in escaping from tight corners. On Monday afternoon Mr. John E. Ellis questioned Mr. Balfour concerning the statement of Lord George Hamilton as to the two alleged contradictory documents submitted to the Cabinet last September by the Premier and to the circumstances of the resignation of the Free Trade members of the Government. Not being satisfied with Mr. Balfour's characteristically adroit reply, Mr Ellis asked and obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the matter, and the debate took place in a very crowded and excited House, the motion being seconded by Mr. Corrie Grant ; Mr. Asquith delivered a telling attack in support of the motion. The Premier replied with great spirit and in sarcastic mood. Apropos of Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie, he said, he did not know what great men they were until they had left the Government. Lord George Hamilton stuck to his guns and in an unusually animated speech said that the one incident in his political career which he should try to forget was the circumstances under which he resigned. The Government majority was 65 and would have been smaller if the Free Trade Unionists had not abstained from voting. On Wednesday night Mr. Pirie moved "that this House, noting the continued agitation in favour of preferential and protective tariffs, which is encouraged by the language used by certain of his Majesty's Ministers, deems it necessary to express its condemnation of any such policy. Mr. Asquith and Lord Hugh Cecil were among the speakers and another passage of arms occurred between Mr. Balfour and Lord George Hamilton. At the end, the motion was lost by a majority of only forty six. The division was an interesting one as twenty six Unionists Free Fooders voted against the Government. It is perhaps equally significant that thirty nine Ministerialists were absent unpaired. Amongst the absentees, I observe, were Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree and Sir Seymour King, but whether they were amongst the thirty two who paired, I am unable to say. The personal difference between the Premier and Lord George Hamilton was also raised in the House of Lords, where Lord Rosebery indignantly denied that he had so distorted the words of Lord George as to utter calumnies against Mr. Balfour. In many quarters, it is believed, that the General Election is very close indeed, but personally I am not so sure that a dissolution will take place immediately. Amongst pretty well informed supporters of the Government, there is a feeling that Mr. Balfour means to hold on until the Autumn, unless there should be a very serious split in the Cabinet, either on the fiscal issue or upon the report of the War Office Reconstitution Committee. It is obvious that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick are very much perturbed at the second instalment of the Committee's report.

THE VIEWS ON COMMERCE.

Mr. Chamberlain stated very clearly last summer that he expected one defeat before he obtained victory for his fiscal views. It may be doubtful if he ultimately succeeds, but at least he will be right in the first portion of his prophecy for all the omens to-day are pointing towards a gradual recession of his policy. It is true that on Wednesday a meeting of 112 Protectionist members of Parliament compelled the withdrawal of Mr. Wharton's anti-Chamberlain amendment to the motion of the Opposition asking information as to the Cabinet disturbances of last September. But in other directions activity is less marked. The discussion of the fiscal question at the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce this week was significant in its result. A motion was introduced "That the United Kingdom has just cause of complaint of certain restrictions and unfair arrangements directed against the commerce of the Empire, and that the Chambers of Commerce would support his Majesty's Government in measures of negotiation or retaliation provided that before retaliation is adopted, (1) every effort has been previously made in the way of friendly representation and remonstrance ; (2) that retaliation should afford a reasonable prospect of being effective for its purpose ; (3) that it should not seriously injure other branches of British manufacture or commerce ; and (4) that the specific mode of retaliation is in each case submitted to the consideration and subject to the assent of the House of Commons. The extreme Protectionists moved an amendment that the provisos should be omitted, and Sir Howard Vincent spoke in favour of the step. The alteration was rejected however, by sixty-nine votes to 27. On the following day the Free Trade amendment was moved, proposing to urge the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the whole fiscal policy of the nation. A lively discussion followed which terminated in the adoption of the amendment, fifty-eight Chambers voting against the motion, while forty-five voted in its favour. It may happen that the next few months will see another see-saw in public opinion, but at present the attitude of the Commercial world is reflected with tolerable faithfulness in this meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

INDIA AND THE TARIFF REFORMERS.

Now that Mr. Chamberlain is out of England the fiscal controversy, so far as it concerns the views of extreme protectionists has suffered temporary eclipse. The puzzle of Mr. Balfour's position and the personal issues between himself and the Free Trade section of last year's cabinet continue to excite a large amount of attention. But the "whole-hoggers" are comparatively silent. There is no one in the political arena to take up the case for Mr. Chamberlain with a little of his persuasiveness or power in speech. But so far as writing is concerned his lieutenant, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, is unaffected by his absence, for Mr. Hewins can express opinions on economic subjects with a weight of authority that Mr. Chamberlain could not claim to possess. Before he undertook the post of Secretary to the Tariff Commission, Mr. Hewins was principal of the London School of Economics, the largest institution in the Metropolis which deals with the higher aspects of political economy. In mere point of numbers and reputation he cannot, of course, be considered equivalent to the thirteen professors—Prof Marshall, Prof J. S. Nicholson, Mr. A. L. Bowley, and others—who signed their famous protest against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But he has been trained in the same school of thought as they and his views must be received and examined with attention. His controversy with Sir Edgar Vincent in the "Times", concerning the Indian aspects of tariff reform has moved a step onward this week by the publication of his reply to Sir Edgar's last epistle. In this answer he tackles vigorously the indignant declaration of Anglo-Indians that Mr. Chamberlain has altogether neglected India in the drafting and discussion of his schemes. "Sir Edgar Vincent," writes Mr. Hewins, "is extraordinarily mistaken in supposing that tariff reformers wish to avoid the discussion of India. There is scarcely any part of the British Empire to which Mr. Chamberlain's economic arguments apply with more force. There is certainly no part of the Empire in regard to which trade conditions have been so greatly modified during the last thirty years. I should be glad to go into details if I had the space ; but, if Sir Edgar Vincent will refresh his memory, from easily accessible materials, as to the vital importance of our trade relations to British power in India, and then analyse the trade statistics of the last thirty years and trace the history of the entrepot trade, the consequences of direct communication between India and foreign countries, banking, the growth of trade in the hands of foreigners and the relation of that to the finances of India, and the history of particular branches of our trade, I think he will agree with me that the economic causes which led to the establishment and consolidation of British power in the East are no longer operative, and that in fact modern tendencies are in the opposite direction." In his rejoinder Sir Edgar will probably attempt a reply to these points, but the readers of the "Times" will hope he will do it in somewhat shorter sentences than the last. "I should be prepared," continues

Mr. Hewins, to take India as a test case to prove the danger of our present policy." He goes on to reply to Sir Edgar's questions as to the nature of the tariff scheme which would include India. He declares that he is not in the habit of 'thinking out' highly complicated schemes in his study. The arrangement of a tariff for India would be a difficult matter which could only be completed after expert evidence had been obtained and the whole situation had been thoroughly analysed. "There would be first an examination of trade conditions, and then the construction of a scheme, which must satisfy those conditions. If this should be impracticable, no measures would be imposed. We have so far reached the position that the present fiscal policy requires modification, and that any change involves preference." He puts three distinct questions to Sir Edgar Vincent, asking him (a) whether he accepts the views of the Government of India as expressed in their letter? (b) if not, what are the grounds of his disagreement? and (c) has he any alternative policy to suggest. It is upon the memorandum of the Government of India, thus alluded to, that Mr. Hewins expresses some novel opinions. He holds that the memorandum has really advanced the views of tariff reformers. Sir Edward Law's analysis of trade conditions is, it seems, favourable to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals since it deals only with recent years, does not attempt to estimate the tendencies of Indian trade, and does not discuss the problems of Indian potentialities and Far Eastern trade. On the face of it, this seems rather negative testimony. But at any rate from a careful consideration of the memorandum Mr. Hewins declares that "Sir Edward Law's analysis supports the views of tariff reformers. For some mysterious reason, his summary is less favourable than his analysis, and the letter upon the Government of India is less favourable than Sir Edward Law's summary. But the Government of India is convinced of the desirability of a change of fiscal policy, wants larger powers of retaliation and negotiation and admits the advantages of preference within narrow limits. I do not think tariff reformers expected so much. In that case they have not been disappointed." But will not Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Law be rather surprised at this reading of their memorandum?

NEW GUNS FOR INDIA.

The publication of the first two portions of the War Office Reconstitution Committee drew the sting from what would otherwise have been a determined attack upon the army Estimates this year. Mr. Arnold-Forster would have found himself in an unhappy position in that he would have been forced to defend the plans and expenditures of the present Secretary of State for India. Mr. Brodrick's insubstantial army corps, but only too substantial estimates, are not popular in the House, and members would scarcely have hidden their feelings upon the matter. But Mr. Arnold-Forster's explanation removed the subject from discussion. The reports of the War Office committee had been published too late to make it possible to calculate the effect of its recommendations upon the present estimates. The whole of the speech introducing the army Estimates is of course of interest to India. But one part dealt directly with the Indian Army. This was the portion referring to the re-armament of the artillery. It has been officially announced that India would be the first area into which this improvement would be introduced, and Mr. Arnold-Forster confirmed the announcement. The new gun, he declared, was one of which the country might well be proud—it was a heavy field gun and a horse artillery gun which he believed would stand practically without a rival and certainly without a superior in Europe. The manufacture of these guns would commence next month, and although the output would necessarily be limited in the first year, it was hoped to complete 108 field guns and 18 Royal Horse Artillery guns within the next twelve months. Thirty batteries, in all, would be produced. "The Government of India," he continued, had available, and desired to expend, a certain portion of its revenue upon an object that had long been contemplated—namely the re-armament and strengthening of the Army in India—and they are desirous of obtaining these guns as soon as possible. They will be paid for by the Government of India. I cannot conceive a more fortunate circumstance, because if it had been left absolutely to my own discretion to assign the place where those guns should go to, I would have assigned them to India. India is our only possible place of contact with a great European Army. India is a place where long ranges are common, while in this country they are exceedingly uncommon. There will be greater value for these guns in India than there would be here, and therefore we propose to assign to India practically the whole of the manufacture of these guns for the coming year. The Government of India will initiate the manufacture, and the guns will be placed where I think all of us would wish to see them placed. In answer to Mr. Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for War replied that the Government of India always paid for guns. As to the calibre of the new guns he told Mr. C Hobhouse that these would be of the same calibres as at present and that they would fire 12½lbs. and 18½lbs. projectiles.

THE KING AND THE WAR.

Count Benckendorff's sudden departure for Russia a week or two ago caused a wild afternoon sensation for the evening papers of London, since the movements of a Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James is not without, interest while Russia is at War with our ally in the East. Count Benckendorff, however, returned without agitation, and now rumours of his mission and his conversations are beginning to spread in the continental press. A German paper states that while at St. Petersburg he told Count Lamsdorff very clearly that no action had been taken by England to stiffen the back of Japan during the pre-war negotiations in order to urge on the fighting. On the contrary he considered that the British Government had done all they could to avert hostilities, but without success. Japan took no heed of cautious counsels: public opinion in Tokyo had risen to a high pitch and war was thought by the Elder Statesmen to be inevitable sooner or later. They therefore, chose the date best suited to themselves. But these view from the German press is not the most important information concerning Count Benckendorff's visit to Russia. According to the 'Neue Freie Presse' of Vienna, the Ambassador returned to London with an autograph letter from the Tzar, in which mention was made of eventual mediation and arbitration between the two belligerents. If true this is an important fact, but however accurate it may, be no treaty or negotiation upon such a basis can commence for several months to come. Russia could not afford to make overtures while the defeat at Port Arthur remains unavenged: the maintenance of her prestige would forbid it. Equally it would be impossible for Japan to enter upon a peace discussion. The Island Kingdom has defeated the Russian Empire upon sea, and it will not rest satisfied until it has tried conclusions with her enemy on land. Emphatically this is not a time at which Count Benckendorff could ask for the good offices of King Edward to end the dispute: he must wait until a later date. Assuming that the Japanese can force back the armies now upon the Yalu and in Manchuria by greater quickness of movement and a bigger concentration of men, a lull will take place in the fighting, while Russia is bringing up reserves. Owing to the enormous expenditure to which both contestants will be exposed, such an interval may be a favourable one in which to talk of peace. It may be urged that the situation in South Africa after Lord Roberts reached Pretoria was more favourable for intervention, yet England would not permit it, and in similar manner Russia would never consent to any other Power patching up an arbitrated peace between herself and Japan. But the two cases are not similar. It would hardly seem that Russia has the credit or the material resources to maintain her armies at such an enormous distance from their base of civilisation. Several months of slackness would run away with a terrific quantity of money. Japan, also, is not so rich as a longer-established Power would be, for the building of a complex Western culture within forty years upon the basis of a medieval feudalism has strained her resources without the additional difficulties of war. This is conjecture, however; but it is certain that even if matters came to such a pass, King Edward might well hesitate to undertake the responsible duties of arbitrator—that is, if we may assume that the Tzar's autograph letter brought back by Count Benckendorff was addressed to the King. The fate of the peace-maker is sometimes more unpleasant than his kindly occupation would suggest. Arbitration, if concluded on the lines of equal concessions, would probably leave Japan discontented, and Russia mutinous. If concluded to the great advantage of the one, it would leave the other to transfer a portion of his wrath from his late enemy to the instrument of his humiliation. No, it would be a dangerous office to accept. On the other hand, there is no one man living to-day who could better arbitrate upon the questions at issue. Kind Edward is ruler of the country who is an ally to Japan and upon whose example much of its power has been built. He is also esteemed by the Russian Emperor and is the idol of the French boulevardier who in turn worships with equal fervour the Empire of Russia. The entente cordiale between France and England grows steadily and, strange to say, it increases in warmth without apparently affecting the feelings of the Frenchman towards Russia. Such a fact gives England an additional advantage in any arbitration proceedings. But a single arbitrator is a lonely man—too lonely for international politics of to-day with their alliances, triplices and friendly understandings. The work ahead for King Edward when the war has grown old and stale will consist in oiling the machinery of diplomacy which may lead both contestants to the Hague to patch up a temporary peace. But it would hardly seem at present that the peace will be more than temporary. The issues are too large for either party to cry off until a blow has been struck more decisive than any which could be delivered this side of 1910 at least.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

England and France are certainly friends to-day as they have never been friends before even during the days of the Crimean war or the earlier times when the two nations jointly preyed upon the declining strength of Spain. John Bull no longer figures in the imagination of the Frenchman as a gawky monstrosity whose personal attractions are hardly heightened by prominent front teeth and pronounced Dundreary whiskers. He pictures him to-day as a stout urbane man-of-the-world with trim grey beard and a fascinating manner, not too greatly burdened with the Puritan conscience, but endowed with an immense fund of tact and savoir faire—in other words he imagines a glorified image of King Edward VII as he was seen in Paris during his visit there last year. In view of the subsequent developments in the Far East, that visit was certainly the most fortunate occurrence that could have taken place. The London correspondent of the "Matin" declares that the King has spoken concerning Anglo-French relations to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant during a Royal dinner party recently. On the authority of the Baron, the "Matin" publishes the following transcript of the communication:—"I am quite distressed," said his Majesty, "at the Russo-Japanese War, which I consider a most deplorable event. On the other hand, I find that our good understanding with France has never been more useful than at present, and that it will become more and more so, not only in the interest of England and of France, but in the higher interest of general peace. If complications were to arise in spite of all the efforts that were made to avoid them, it would be then more particularly that France and England would render the greatest service. Whatever may happen, this union must be very closely maintained for the benefit of all. I hope that the Press of all countries, as well that of England as of all others, will devote itself to diminishing difficulties rather than to aggravating them." Certainly, whatever may be said of other nations, the press in France is working towards this desirable end. Even so Nationalist—Anglice 'Jingo'—a newspaper as the 'Gaulois' publishes an article from the pen of Count de Castellane which speaks of the "unfortunate accident of Fashoda" which necessarily loses its significance when it is clearly seen that England would be the enemy of France only if it were the foe of France in Europe. Fashoda an 'unfortunate accident!' when the 'Gaulois' writes thus we are indeed moving towards an enduring amity. The great point made by the paper is that French Colonial interests should not be allowed to dominate French policy, since the affairs of France are primarily concerned with the continent of Europe. From this conception of policy it follows that all rivalry between Gaul and Anglo-Saxon becomes impossible. The Count, however, seems to be under the impression that England can't get along without somebody to hate. Since he has deprived his friends of their bugbear—France, he seems to consider it only right and proper to offer a substitute. The prospective victim of our evil passions turns out to be Germany. Germany is England's rival: Germany is seeking to found an anti-English continental hegemony: Germany is the enemy of the future. The intentions of the Count are good and praiseworthy, but it is to be hoped that we can allow our friendship to France to grow without increasing our hatred towards the neighbour state. Our feelings, unfortunately, in that direction are none too good already. The warmth of Anglo-Saxon regard may be gauged by the articles in German newspapers pointing out the perfidy of England and the veiled treachery of Anglophiles in France. Such a symptom shows how far the friendship has progressed.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Although the London County Council elections last Saturday left the Progressives with a net loss of two seats, or a loss of four votes on a division, yet the result is correctly held to be a marked victory for their views. Their opponents, the Moderate party, have only thirty-four representatives in the new Council against a return of eighty-three Progressive members and one Independent. This as the "Times" declares regretfully, is a position of "practical powerlessness." According to its usual custom the "Times" identifies the Moderate party with the Conservative party in Imperial politics. But this is false upon the face of it. For a general election will always show as large a preponderance of Unionist members returned to Parliament as the County Council election shows of Progressives returned to Spring Gardens. The Moderates certainly include few, if any, Liberals in their ranks. But on the other hand the Progressives can always count a decisive proportion of their supporters from the Unionist party. In municipal politics London does not confuse itself with extraneous issues. And this is fortunate for London. As a matter of fact the recent elections were awaited with no little perturbation by the Progressives who expected to lose heavily in many districts. The new Council will undertake for the first time the administrtion of education under the new Act, and it was thought that the sectarian strife which is raging in London as bitterly as in other parts of the country would cause many churchmen to vote against them from religious motives, although heartily in sympathy with their zeal for municipal reform. Previous to the election the Bishops of London and Stepney issued a joint manifesto urging all churchmen to vote against the Progressive candidates unless sufficient guarantee was given that the Act would be administered with perfect impartiality And without any attempt at Nonconformist obstruction. The Progressives lost no time in giving the required assurances, and evidently the incident, though threatening in appearance, was without further influence upon the poll. The fiscal controversy was also a factor in some districts owing to the fact that the L. C. C. had given out contracts for tram rails to a Belgian firm. The chairman of the tramways Committee explained that a ring of English manufacturers had so inflated prices that it was necessary to go abroad. That this explanation was satisfactory was evident in the large majority he obtained in Lambeth. In the loss of two seats only the Progressives may be held to have triumphed, but they have an enormous work before them in the next three years. The management of London county needs was as much as they could do before. They have now, in addition, to administer London education and to co-ordinate satisfactorily the old Board Schools and the Voluntary Schools with the new system of homogeneous state education.

CENTENARY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Representative men from all over the world have gathered in London to attend the Centenary of the Bible Society. Organised a hundred years ago, this wonderfully active association of religious-minded ministers and laymen have already distributed a hundred and eighty-six millions copies of the Bible over the length and breadth of the globe. When they commenced their patient and far reaching work the Scriptures were translated into barely thirty-five languages. To day it is printed and circulated in four-hundred tongues and dialects and there are few places indeed where the agents of the Bible Society or of its affiliated associations cannot and do not sell a Bible which can be read and appreciated by the inhabitants in their own vernacular. From its commencement the Society has steered clear of doctrinal teaching. The duty it has marked out for itself is the distribution of the Word: its interpretation they leave to other organisations and other men. The result of this wise and tolerant attitude was seen this week, when men of all shades of Christian belief united to welcome the centenary of its efforts. On Sunday a great service in St. Paul's Cathedral was attended by a vast throng. The Queen was there with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria. The King would also have been present had not a cold from which he has now recovered, obliged him to remain indoors. An impressive and broad-minded sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, All over the country services of a similar character were held. During the week numerous meetings took place. Monday was the actual anniversary of the foundation and the meeting in the Albert Hall was widely attended. Among the speakers Dr. Ian Watson dealt with the position of the Bible in face of the fresh attack which was now threatening it. If the Bible was to be put on its trial he was convinced that it would make a stronger appeal to the spirit of the age than it had made to any past age. On Tuesday evening perhaps the most interesting of all the assemblies was held, delegates and representatives of some of the greatest Powers in the world being received, together with other friends of the Bible Society. The popular United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, read a message from President Roosevelt: "Convey to the British and Foreign Bible Society my hearty congratulations on their centenary, and my earnest good wishes for the continued success of their work." Pastor Beskow, chaplain in ordinary to the King of Sweden and Norway, conveyed a verbal message of King Oscar's thanks for the Society's work in his dominions. Pastor Longstrup read a telegram of good wishes from King Christian of Denmark. In addition there were speakers from France, Canada, Germany and Russia who thanked the Society for their energy and good deeds.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON RITUALISM.

Religious disputations over the Education Act between Churchmen and Nonconformists have tended to conceal the growing difference of feeling between the two extreme parties in the Anglican communion. During the last year the Wycliff Preachers have still continued their activities, and the High Church party has continued to celebrate the ornate ritual which has aroused as much discontent in other quarters. The gravity of the question has led Mr. Balfour to promise a Royal Commission upon the subject. Some days ago Mr. Brynmar Jones, M. P., for Swansea, asked the Premier if he would consent to the appointment of a Select Committee of enquiry. Mr. Balfour asked for a few days delay, and on Tuesday he announced that he was prepared to refer the investigation of "the alleged continuance of eclesiastical disorders in many dioceses of the Church of England" to a Royal Commission. He considered that both the parties to the dispute had a right to demand enquiry, and under the circumstances he would lose no time in forming such a commission and recommending it to the King. Much speculation now exists as to the probable constitution of this Committee, and the publication of the list of members will be awaited with interest.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

The "informal Afternoon Tea" held on Wednesday in connection with the above Society attracted a representative gathering at the New Rooms, which were much admired not only for their tasteful and pretty furniture and general comfort, but for the view they command of central Piccadilly. There can be no question that the change from the remote and sombre Imperial Institute to the nearer and brighter neighbourhood is a wise one, and it is confidently expected that members of the Society will avail themselves much more freely than hitherto of the central meeting place. Sir Owen Tudor Burne in a sympathetic speech conveyed to the gathering Lord Northbrook's regret that he could not be present at this opening of the Rooms. A brief sketch of the history of the Society up to date followed and Sir Owen concluded with the hope that in their new quarters the Society might flourish for many years to come. He congratulated them on having secured the services of Colonel Loch as Secretary, and referred in eulogistic terms to all Mr. Wollaston had done in reviving the Society, and moving it so successfully to its new quarters, Sir. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., followed, and dwelt on the good the Society had done and was expected to do in the future. It was not intended, he said, to induce young Indian students to come to those rooms constantly and waste their time there, but merely to afford them a meeting place where they could arrange to foregather with their friends from time to time if so inclined and meet any members they might desire to meet. Mr Wollaston acknowledged the kind references that had been made to what he had done in starting the Society in its new quarters. He wished to emphasise the statement that the Society was not in any sense under India Office control or official or grandmotherly guidance of any kind. The affairs of the Society were in the hands of the members of the Society, and it was the desire of the members to help Indian visitors to London as far as might be in their power. On the conclusion of the speeches Sir M. M. Bhownaggree led Lady Agnes Burne forward, and requested her to kindly declare the Rooms open. This Lady Agnes did in a few well chosen words which were received with applause.

The rooms are really very nice and most comfortably furnished. They are four in all. They occupy the two upper central floors of 185 Piccadilly, and are well ventilated and lighted throughout with electric light. The attendance of native members at the opening was not great, but students can seldom get away early in the afternoon. It is expected that the Rooms will be chiefly used in the mornings and after six o'clock, and about lunch time.

INDIA AND RAMIE.

The meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts last evening, at which Mr. Frank Birdwood, read a paper on "China Grass: its Past, Present, and Future" proved that the subject of the utilisation of Indian rhea or ramie is, notwithstanding past dismal failures, interesting people in this country far more than most of us imagined. Sir William Ramsay, the discoverer of Helium, and indirectly of radium was in the chair and most of those who had in times past taken an interest in the cultivation and preparation of Indian rhea were present, and a part in the discussion which followed the paper was taken by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Annesley De Renzy, Mr. Barrelough, Sir W. Lee-Warner and Dr John Pollen. The paper was an admirable exposition of the history and the present problem of the question of the utilisation of rhea, comprehensive, clear and weighty, and marked by a play of fancy, and literary reference and allusion, and by occasional epigrammatical phrasing which altogether served to make an exceedingly technical and abstruse subject most attractive and entertaining. Mr. Frank Birdwood delivered his lecture with ease and fluency and the reception he received from the audience must have been as gratifying to himself as it was to his father, Sir George Birdwood. The following is a summary of his views, and opinions and of his proposal for encouraging the production of rhea in India, with a view to cutting out the importation of it from China. Mr. Birdwood explained in considerable detail how the fibre was obtained and prepared in China where it is known as China grass. He described its history since 1810 the year when first the grass reached England. Many tentative experiments in its growth and use were made during the following years and in 1864, during the cotton famine of the American Civil War, much attention was turned to it. The numerous failures that have occurred since and the undoubted bad repute into which rhea has consequently fallen was ascribed by Mr. Birdwood to the reckless haste in which, during each recurrent boom, money was poured into the industry without care or forethought. Large sums would be spent in cultivation before the market was ready; factories would be built which could get no adequate supplies, or partial success in one stage of manufacture would lead the early speculators to believe that they had achieved success in all the other equally essential stages. It was thus that the rhea lost its reputation. As to its present position Mr. Birdwood held that the manufacture of China grass is only just emerging from the experimental into the commercial stage. With regard to its future he was confident without being enthusiastic. "Commercial success," said he "is undoubtedly within the reach of the China grass manufacturers. While we had been engaged in profitless excitement during many years, on the Continent, in France and Germany in particular, experiments were steadily pushed along to the success which had now been won. England in a much smaller way had also won her place, but there were weighty problems before her. The market for rhea would be fairly bright. The yarn from the fibre was strong, lustrous, unshrinking, resistant to rot, bleached well, and dyed easily. With these qualities it could be used in many ways not altogether in competition with existing fibres but in conjunction with them and in new directions." Mr. Birdwood proposed a system of state aid to extend rapidly the use and cultivation of the plant. The India Government should guarantee interest to home manufacturers on capital expended in erecting factories. It should also undertake to buy the product of these factories in all cases where it is as good as competing material not produced in Indian. Also it should pay interest on present machinery until the manufacturer could receive enough raw rhea to keep his new plant at work. To the cultivator Mr. Birdwood considered the Government should guarantee interest on the capital of the rhea lands during the preliminary years of planting and experimentation. Without such help he did not think the necessary capital would be forthcoming either for works in England or plantation in India. All those who took part in the discussion were practically unanimous in their appreciation of the views expressed by Mr. Birdwood on the great future before rhea, and all were absolutely unanimous in praise of the marked mastery of the subject by Mr. Birdwood. Then disagreement with him arose on his proposal for the encouragement of rhea production in India by means of a Government guarantee. Sir W. Lee-Warner ridiculed this suggestion; and they who would have liked to see it adopted felt that under the British Government it was impossible. Dr. Pollen however pointed out what had been done under the East India Company to promote the manufacture of Indigo and Tea in India, and Sir William Ramsay instanced the immense development of the chemical industries in Germany, and of the steel industries in America under the system of state subsidies. It must be remembered in this connection that Mr. Frank Birdwood made the proposal quite disinterestedly. As long as the Company, of which he is Solicitor gets rhea they don't care whence they get it, and they, as business men, are quite content with "China Grass" but lecturing in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts he told his audience that if India was to cut out, China in the cultivation and export of rhea, it could only be done at the start by the systematic and cordial assistance of the Government.

REVIVED CELTIC ART.

One of the most interesting of the Minor Art Exhibitions now open in London is that of the revived "Celtic Art" or "Kymoni Art" on view in the Grafton Galleries, Bond Street, West. There is a large display of terra cotta garden pots, garden seats, and sundials, and fountains, and terraces, all designed by Mrs. Watts, the wife of the illustrious Royal Academician who refused a baronetcy; and in another large room, of pile carpets and rugs, of Celtic design, suggested by the "Book of Kells" and all the work of Mrs. Watts. The dyes used in the weaving of these carpets are all of the deep tones of red and yellow, and blue, and green found in the best Indian carpets and being of the highest artistic merit, and truly national in decoration and sentiment they completely satisfy the feeling that is rapidly growing up in this country for giving preference to home-made articles of household and personal decoration and ornament provided their artistic character is equal or superior to those of foreign production. There is also a large selection of the new Celtic pewter ware and jewellery, the latter made up chiefly of crude stones and smears of enamels, and both the pewter and the jewellery presenting in their decorative lines too much of the meaningless and violent contortionism of "l'art nouveau" to appeal to persons of scholarly and classical taste. These things are not from the designs of Mrs. Watts, and her pottery and her carpets are masterpieces of a truly original genius.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	4	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	8	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	41	40	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	22	13	25
E Mazagon, Darukhana, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	50	34	53
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	10	16
G Mahim and Worli	9	11	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	1	1
Hospitals	0	19	26
Total	149	145	232
Same date last year	242	217	309

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	15	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	41	40	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	17	14	19
E Mazagon, Darukhana, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	32	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	7	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	2	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	21
Total	138	128	201
Total plague deaths to date	271,238	222,691	
Same date last year	290	245	330

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 26th March, was as under:—Civil Surgeon, Jhansi, 70 doses.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The second forecast of the outturn of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces (including Berar) for the season 1904, states:—

The character of the season is described in the report on the wheat crop. Sowings, though somewhat late, where successful over increased areas in the important linseed-growing districts of the Central Provinces and Berar.

The area placed under the crop in the Central Provinces is estimated to be 631,234 acres, or 28 per cent. more than that sown last year, land in which cotton and juar crops had failed owing to excessive rain being subsequently sown with linseed. The area is still 25 per cent. below the average of the last ten years. The estimate for Berar is 179,035 acres which is 49 per cent larger than last year's area although 33 per cent. less than the decennial average. The recovery is common to all the important linseed-growing districts.

In Damoh and Manila, the outturn is reported to be a full one (120). In the remaining districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions the yield is quite equal to or rather better than the normal. In the Nagpur country, where the crop is of importance an outturn rather better than the normal is anticipated except in Chanda where the crop has been damaged by insects. The districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, which are the largest linseed-growing tracts, anticipate a yield of 85 and 90 per cent. respectively, damage having been caused by insects and cloudy weather. The district figures taken collectively work out to an average yield of 98 per cent. on the year's area. In Berar the yield varies between 60 (Buldana and 165 (Ellichpur) of the normal. The poor outturn in Buldana is attributed to the damage caused by locusts and cloudy weather. Taking both the Central Provinces and Berar together the outturn works out to 95 per cent. of the normal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT

The second forecast of the outturn of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces (including Berar) for the Season 1904:—

The heavy and continuous rainfall during August and September interfered with the proper preparation of the land, and sowings were consequently delayed. In the Berar districts conditions were more favourable. Sowings though late, were successfully made in a moist seed bed and germination was good. Prospects looked very favourable but the almost entire absence of winter showers, prevented the realization of the early promise of a bumper crop.

The total area reported to be sown with wheat this season in the Central Provinces is 2,738,000 acres which is 20 per cent. larger than last year's area and slightly (one per cent.) above the average area placed under the crop during the past ten years. The estimate for Berar is 442,000 acres, which is no less than 94 per cent. larger than last year's area, although 15 per cent. less than the decennial average. The increase is attributed to the good outturn of last year's crop, to favourable conditions at sowing time and also to the fact that wheat was largely sown in fields, were the kharif crop of juar and cotton had been badly damaged by excessive rain. All the districts have contributed to this recovery in the cropping of this cereal, but is most marked in the important wheat-growing districts in the north of the Central Provinces and in Berar.

The crop was put down under quite favourable circumstances, but very little rain was received after the sowings were completed. The crop on light soils consequently suffered, but the loss has not been great. The districts which anticipate almost a full crop are Damoh and Nimar. In the remaining districts of the Central Provinces, an average or a little over an average outturn is anticipated. For the Central Provinces as a whole the yield works out to 107 per cent. of a normal crop. The damage caused by the absence of cold-weather showers in Berar is reported to be somewhat greater than in the Central Provinces. The district estimates give 90 per cent. of a normal crop. Taking both the Central Provinces and Berar together, the outturn works out to 104 per cent. of a normal crop.

INDIAN MUSTARD.

Final forecast of the mustard crop for 1903-1904 states:—

The season has not proved so favourable to mustard cultivation as was anticipated in the preliminary forecast. In the Surma Valley and parts of Lower and Central Assam cultivation was to some extent impeded by heavy rain and consequent floods at the commencement of the sowing season. Want of rain was subsequently felt over the greater part of the mustard growing area. The total area sown in mustard during the current year in the Province (exclusive of the permanently settled tracts in Goalpara and Sylhet) is reported to be 171,444 acres, and is in slight defect of that of the previous season (1902-1903). The districts of Kamrup and Goalpara are mainly responsible for the decrease. In spite of the unfavourable season, the current year's area is in considerable excess of the average of the preceding five and ten years, the excess being due to gradual recovery from the shortage of area which followed on the earthquake of 1897. The effect of want of rain during the growing season was unevenly felt in different districts. In Goalpara and Lakhimpur no loss appears to have ensued from this cause, and the outturn has been estimated at 12 annas, i.e., the full standard average, while in Kamrup only an 8 to 10-anna crop appears to have been realized. The estimate for most other districts is 12 annas. The outturn of the Provinces as a whole may be roughly taken at 12 annas. The crop is expected to be somewhat better than that of last year and the average of the preceding ten years.

FIRE-WALKING AT ANNAMALAI.

I had often heard about the temple of Draupadi Ammon at Annamalai and about the fire-walking festival once a year, writes a correspondent of the "Hindu." My desire to witness the festival was often frustrated by private business. This year however, I went and I reached Annamalai in the evening. The fire-walking itself is styled Pumethi, or treading the flowers and symbolises the story of Draupadi walking through fire to show her purity in spite of Dushyasana's touch. The story of the Mahabarata was read for 18 days and on Wednesday night the goddess Draupadi was taken in a chariot which passed through the village and stopped just in front of the fire place. The place itself was 60 feet long and 25 feet wide, and there were two parapet walls on both sides of the fire-places. After the car stopped at the place several earthen pots were thrown into the enclosure and the fire which has been kept up continually burning from the previous year was set to them and high flames were witnessed throughout the night. Early in the morning the chief Pujari went to the river about 2 furlongs off and the would-be walkers and the members of their families bathed there. Permission to walk in the fire is asked for by several persons but is given only to a few. The crowd goes to the fire and the temple priests about ten in number who are called Marulmakkal or sons of inspiration, walk over the fire for 60 feet and then the remaining persons about twenty in number approach the fire. The chief priest tells them that the fire-walking is a very dangerous one, and that they should not attempt even if they felt the least hesitation. Four or five persons stop away, but all the others walk over the fire and the fire walking thus comes to a close. The procession of the chariot is continued and stops at the temple and the Pumethi festival comes to a close. It must be added that the embers are spread throughout the whole space to the height of about 3 inches just before the Marulmakkals walk over the fire and the heat is much felt even at some distance, and though the walkers generally run over the fire, it is clear that the walking should under ordinary circumstances burn everybody's feet. I myself went to the river and I think it will be absurd to say that the fire walkers had besmeared their soles with some chemicals. The general explanation of course is that the walkers are enabled to walk through the divine grace and that the fire is made cold for the time being. Several stories are told that women take the burning charcoal in their cloths without any burning and that several people keep the embers in their hand for a long time without feeling any heat. I have not had the pleasure of seeing these things though I must admit that a man only took a handful of the burning charcoal in his hands and asked me to stretch my hands to receive the same. I hesitated but stretched them and threw the charcoal down after keeping it for about a minute. I did not feel any burning at the beginning, but I felt a little heat just before I threw it away and my palm was not in any way affected. It may, however, be said that nothing but a strong determinations of will enables a man to run over the fire and that he does not feel any burning sensation because his soles are thick and his body is wet on account of his recent bath. My duty is only to chronicle what I saw leaving the bows and ways to be answered by men abler than myself.

A court-martial at Berlin, on the ground of insanity, has ordered the acquittal of Prince Prosper of Arenberg, who was sentenced to death for murder four years ago. Evidence was adduced that the accused had been guilty of abnormal acts of cruelty in childhood, and that he took delight in witnessing pain. A considerable section of the public is indignant at the acquittal, believing it to be largely due to the accused's rank. Prince Prosper of Arenberg has been placed by his friends in a private asylum.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Paris, March 7 ("Times")—The London correspondent of the "Matin" reports a statement made to him by a personage he describes as "eminent," and as being "an intimate friend of King Edward's." This personage was happy to tell the representative of the "Matin" what the King had said with regard to Anglo-French relations. The correspondent of the "Matin" thought proper in such an important matter to submit his telegram to his informant, who verified it and gave him full permission to publish it. The King is represented to have said:—

I am quite distressed at the Russo-Japanese war which I consider a most deplorable event. On the other hand I find that our good understanding with France has never been more useful than at present, and that will become more and more so, not only in the interest of England and of France, but in the higher interest of general peace. If complications were to arise in spite of all the efforts that are made to avoid them, it would be then more particularly that France and England would render the greatest service. Whatever may happen, this union must be very closely maintained for the benefit of all. I hope that the Press of all countries, as well that of England as of all others, will devote itself to diminishing difficulties rather than to aggravating them.

THE BALKANS.

The following telegrams are published:—

Constantinople, March 3 (Reuter).—The Porte to-day replied to the memorandum regarding the reorganisation of the gendarmerie in Macedonia presented by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies on the 29th ult. Although the reply raises no objection to the proposals of the International Gendarmerie Commission on the subject of the financial arrangements assuring the regular payment of the force or to the exclusion from the terms of the reform scheme of the districts of Macedonia inhabited by Albanians, it is understood that it is unfavourable as regards other points of the memorandum, notably those relating to the supervision to be exercised by foreign officers.

(The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople (March 5) says the Porte's refusal to accept the scheme of reorganisation is extremely disconcerting to the two Powers.)

Constantinople, March 5 (Reuter).—The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies replied to-day to the Porte's communication of the March 3, which objected to some provisions in the memorandum on the reorganisation of the gendarmerie in Macedonia presented by the Embassies on Feb. 29. The Embassies now insist on the acceptance on the proposal of the International Gendarmerie Commission, and point out the serious responsibility the Porte would incur by refusing them. Although the recent communications exchanged between the Embassies and the Porte have been kept secret it is known that the Porte objects to the powers which it is proposed to confer on foreign officers engaged in the gendarmerie and to the administration by the Public Debt of the revenues assigned for the regular payment of the wages of the gendarmerie, and proposes that these funds should be administered by the Ottoman Bank. The embassies have no objection to such an arrangement provided that the bank guarantees the punctual remittance of the moneys due but they cannot admit any modification of the powers of the officers which would be counter to the Murzteg scheme. It is believed that the Porte, after persisting in its refusal for some time yet, will end by accepting the proposals after the usual exercise of diplomatic pressure.

Berlin, Tuesday (Standard).—A telegram from Constantinople to the Hamburischer Correspondent confirms the information telegraphed from Berlin to the Standard regarding the fear felt by the Turks lest the Russian Government should seek to divert the attention of the people from home affairs by suddenly interesting herself in Turkey. The correspondent of this paper states that the Sultan lives in dread of the Russian squadron forcing its way through the Dardanelles. Five modern Russian battleships and several cruisers and a number of torpedo boats have been concentrated at Sebastopol. Abdul Hamid's anxiety, he says, is natural enough, for Russia might be strongly tempted to send her Black Sea squadron to the front:—

England however as one of the signatory Powers of the treaties which closed the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to all except Turkish warships would not be likely to look on calmly at such a proceeding. The English Mediterranean Fleet could easily block the way before the arrival of the Russians at Suez. Should the Turks contemplate resistance it would only be very ineffective. The forts cannot prevent a passage of ships without mines, and none have been laid.

Moreover it is doubtful whether the submarine mines constructed at Kiel in '78 for the Bosphorus are still in working order, and whether the Turks are well supplied with explosives. Once the Bosphorus is forced Constantinople lies at the mercy of the Russians for the rotten remains of the Turkish fleet could offer no practical resistance.

The correspondent then points out that the Turks know little of Japan, but entertain a very vivid fear of Russia so much so that the Sultan has issued a strict order that all news of the war unfavourable to Russia shall be suppressed by the Turkish papers.

SECRETARY FOR INDIA SUED.

Before the Lord Chief Justice judgment has been given in the case of "Simpson v. the Secretary of State for India." It was an action by Mr. William Woolnough Simpson, of Sanhurst Little-common Berhill, against the Secretary of State for India, to recover £25,000, damages for breach of contract.

According to the plaintiff's case the agreement upon which he relied was contained in various letters in December 1900 and January, February, and March 1901. Under it the defendant agre

SHELLING VLADIVOSTOK.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL SAYS IT WAS EFFECTIVE.

PORT ARTHUR THREATENED.

THE Japanese account of the attack on Vladivostok on the 6th instant has come to hand. Admiral Kawamura, in his report, says he believes that the bombardment was effective and demoralising to the Russians. After the firing the Japanese reconnoitred several places on the coast, but found no trace of their enemies.

Late on Wednesday the Japanese fleet appeared off Port Arthur. The guns of the forts fired at the vessels, but a gale sprang up and the fleet drew off.

A bold move northward has been made by the Japanese troops. They are said to have advanced to Feng huan-cheng and Tashan, the former of which is on the road leading from Antung to Liao-yang and Mukden, and the latter on the coast about 130 miles north-east of Port Arthur and directly south of Feng-huan-cheng.

This is very important, as it indicates that the Japanese have thus placed themselves on the rear of the Russians holding the Yalu River and on their line of communication with Mukden. The movement is sure to entail fighting in a very short time.

VLADIVOSTOK ATTACK.

DETAILED ACCOUNT FROM THE VICEROY.

Admiral Alexeieff has sent the following report of the affair at Vladivostok:

"The enemy's squadron approached Vladivostok towards eleven o'clock in the morning, having passed near Askold Island. After several manœuvres, involving changes in its order of battle two cruisers were left to the north of the Island. The remaining vessels of the squadron steamed along the coast of Ussuri Bay, parallel to the shore and keeping about fifteen versts (ten miles) from it.

"Arriving off Mount St. Joseph and the Ussurisky Battery, the squadron, preserving the same order, made towards the Battery. The ships then opened fire from both sides, evidently using blank cartridges first in order to warm the guns. At thirty-five minutes past one p. m., when at a distance of eight versts—five and one-third miles—from the shore, the leading ship opened fire with her forward guns. Then the entire squadron steamed along the shore, firing their port guns as they went. While turning the enemy did not fire.

"After the third turn the squadron, at twenty minutes past two p. m., ceased firing, and steamed off towards the south, about ten miles to the right of Askold Island, finally disappearing at half-past five p. m. In all the enemy fired about 200 shells, with no effect. No damage was done to the fortress and entrenchments, and in the town and other parts of the fortification the damage was insignificant.

"The spirits of the garrison are excellent. The Operation of putting the batteries in readiness for action was carried out in perfect order. According to the reports of the events of the 7th, the enemy's squadron reappeared at eight o'clock in the morning near Vladivostok, entered Ussuri Bay, and proceeded along the coast, but without opening fire. The squadron then returned, and headed for Cape Gamova, Possiet Bay, which it reached at twenty minutes to four p. m. The enemy finally turned off when opposite Pallas Bay, and departed in a south-erly direction."

JAPANESE FAIL TO FIND VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

Admiral Kawamura has sent to his Government the following report of the bombardment of Vladivostok:—

"The squadron approached the north-eastern fort of Vladivostok on the 6th instant, and retired after making a demonstrative bombardment against the harbour for forty minutes from two o'clock in the afternoon.

"Although a number of soldiers were recognisable at the fort it did not respond to the bombardment.

"On the morning of the 7th the squadron scouted the American and Strerok Bays.

"At noon it again approached the eastern side of Vladivostok, and subsequently scouted the Possiet Bay, but no enemy's vessels were seen.

A Central News telegram from Tokio says that Admiral Kawamura says that he believes that the bombardment was effective and demoralising to the enemy.

REPORTED RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Paris, Monday.

The correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" at St. Petersburg telegraphs that a Chinese was killed and two persons wounded at the bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese yesterday. The correspondent adds that it is believed at St. Petersburg that the Russian Vladivostok squadron has gone to bombard some ports on the west coast of Japan.

The "Matin" to-day publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that one man was seriously wounded and four slightly injured in the shore batteries during the bombardment yesterday. The wife of a soldier on duty in the mines was killed in her house.

A telegram to the "Journal" from St. Petersburg says that during the bombardment five men in the batteries were wounded. The wife of a soldier was killed.—Reuter.

NIGHT PASSES QUIETLY.

St. Petersburg, Monday.

A despatch from Vladivostok of to-day's date says:—

"Last night passed quietly. The people and troops are in unusually high spirits. A search has been organised throughout the town for Japanese, and placards have been posted on the walls stating that the police offer a reward for any information as to the whereabouts of Japanese. Persons who conceal Japanese on their premises are liable to trial by court-martial."

A telegram despatched from Port Arthur this morning states that there is no change in the situation there. The weather is fine.—Reuter.

A FEINT.

Mr. Percival Phillips telegraphs from Shanghai to the "Express": "It is believed that the attack on the port was a feint to cover a landing to the south. The Vladivostok branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank has now been removed to Kharbarovsk, with all the money, books, and staff. The exodus took place in three waggons, which moved only at night time through the deep snow. Matters have become very serious at Vladivostok in regard to provisions. Fresh meat from Nikolsk is no longer obtainable. There is still, however, a supply of flour consisting of 13,500 sacks."

REPORTED FIGHT.

Tokio, Tuesday.

It is believed here that there has been a decisive naval engagement in the vicinity of Vladivostok, tiding of which are anxiously awaited.

The Japanese squadron went to Vladivostok in order to locate and attack the Russian fleet stationed there.

It is believed that the Japanese would not have withdrawn their entire squadron unless the location of the enemy had been discovered.

There is a strong possibility that the Japanese found the Russian ships in the vicinity of Possiet Bay, and gave battle there.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

FIFTY MILES INTO MANCHURIA.

What meagre news there is of military operations points to a bold move northward on the part of the Japanese. The U. S. State Department have received an official cablegram from Chefoo stating that the Japanese are at the present moment at Feng-wang-cheng (Feng-huan-cheng) and Tashan. This news is regarded as of the utmost importance, because it shows that the Japanese are now in rear of the Russian advance in south-eastern Manchuria.

The "Telegraph's" Tientsin correspondent says: —"The Japanese forces have advanced from the Yalu River. They have captured Feng-huan-cheng, and driven out the Russians in the vicinity to Takung-ling Eastern Pass, and are in force seventy miles to the east of Niu-chwang. The Russians, with 35,000 men are strongly entrenched at Liao-hang and Hai-cheng, where a battle is imminent.

"Some small engagements have been fought, the Russians falling back with loss. All the women and children are leaving Nouchwang. The Japanese are using the same tactics and are advancing on the same route as they employed during their war with China."

A Seoul telegram to the "New York Herald" says that an affair of outposts occurred near An-tung on Tuesday. A force of Japanese advancing towards An-tung encountered and drove back a body of Russians.

Feng hung-cheng, Manchuria, is about fifty miles north of An-tung, on the road leading from the mouth of the Yalu to Liao-yang and Mukden. Tashan, or Taku-shan, is on the coast directly south of Feng-huan-cheng, at the mouth of a small river running into the Korean Bay.

Ying-kow, Wednesday.

The Russian officials and their families have left Ying-kow.

Siege and field guns are being mounted in the Chinese fort on the east bank of the Liao.

The Russian General Kondratwitch arrives here to-day. He will establish the headquarters of the five regiments under his command at Niu-chwang.—Reuter's Special Service.

JAPAN'S GREAT FORCE IN KOREA.

St. Petersburg, Saturday.

According to authentic information received here, the Japanese have been at work energetically recently landing troops in Korea, escorted by the entire Japanese fleet. Forty transports have been busily engaged conveying troops across the Sea of Japan, and landing them at Fusan and also Chemulpo.

It is estimated that in this way fully 100,000 Japanese soldiers have been disembarked in Korea, and it is concluded that with this immense force an immediate advance into Northern Korea is completed.

From the fact that the Japanese fleet is thus occupied in escorting transports, it is felt that no immediate attack is contemplated against Vladivostok or Southern Manchuria districts.

The rumour concerning the landing of a body of 2,500 Japanese troops at Piaksin Bay are correct but a remarkable rumour is abroad to the effect that in the neighbourhood of Nikolaievsk a quantity of transport material has been found together with 5,000 poods of salt fish laid in secret places, apparently by the Japanese towards the end of the summer.

The ordinary course of events proceeds at Vladivostok. The enrolling of the two corps of volunteers has been enthusiastically taken up, and the volunteers are enjoying great popularity among all classes of the community. The military authorities are placing great confidence in the newly-enrolled soldiers, and believe they are quite capable of efficient service, and that they will conscientiously fulfil their military duties.—Central News.

JAPAN'S PLANS.

FOUR BASES OF OPERATIONS.

Paris, Wednesday.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes the following telegram from Tokio:—"According to rumours circulating in high places the Japanese fleet is preparing for a fresh attack on Port Arthur. It is said to have received orders to block the harbour at all costs by sinking gunboats and coast defence-ships if need be. The Government is said to be very apprehensive lest the transports should be intercepted by the Russian fleet.

"The attack on Vladivostok would seem to be an indication of this sentiment.

"The Japanese mobilisation has not been carried out so fast as was expected. Four armies are to be formed having the first Chemulpo, the second Gensan the third the Bay of Korea of the Liaotung, as their bases of operations, while the fourth would constitute a reserve force."—Reuter.

This plan differs slightly in detail, but agrees in the main with that forecasted the other day by a well-informed correspondent at Nagasaki.

THREATENING PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Thursday.

At eleven o'clock last night a message from the signal station announced the appearance on the horizon of the Japanese Squadron.

Fifty minutes later the shore batteries opened fire upon the Japanese vessels.

A gale sprang up immediately afterwards, and the attacking fleet soon drew off.—Central News.

ADMIRAL MAKHAROFF AT PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

A telegram from Port Arthur announces the arrival there of Admiral Makharoff, who is to command the Russian sea forces. The Admiral was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and his presence has had a very inspiriting effect on the garrison, the men of the fleet, and the inhabitants. He has hoisted his flag on the cruiser Askold.—Reuter.

THE RETVIZAN REFLOATED.

Port Arthur, Wednesday.

The aperture in the hull of the battleship Retvizan caused in the first Japanese torpedo attack has now been successfully repaired, and the ironclad is now afloat and anchored in the inner roadstead alongside her consort the battleship Cesarewitch. The other repairs still necessary to her will it is stated officially be completed within a very short time.—Central News.

NO BALL DURING BOMBARDMENT.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

The "Petersburgskja Viedomosti" to-day publishes a letter from the wife of Admiral Stark denying the reports current in St. Petersburg society that she gave a grand ball to the officers of the Russian squadron on the occasion of her name-day, thus taking them away from their duty on board their ships at the time of the first Japanese torpedo attack at Port Arthur. Madame Stark states that they did no more than offer her their congratulations in the course of the day, and that they were at their posts in the evening including Admiral Stark himself.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S 400,000 MEN.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A JAPANESE CONVOY.

Paris, Wednesday.

The "Petit Parisien" has a telegram from St Petersburg stating that a strong detachment of Cossacks has captured a large Japanese ammunition convoy south of the Yalu.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a telegram from General Pflug confirming this report, stating, however that the captured convoy was transporting a consignment of provisions, cattle, and horses to Ping-yang, where the Japanese are making fortifications and establishing their concentration basis.

The "Matin" contains the following from Harbin, dated Tuesday, 1-30 p.m.: "Incessant hurricanes are raging at Port Arthur and there is a heavy sea. Persons wishing to enter the town have now to be provided with a military authorisation and can only move about at their own risk and peril. The attitude of the Chinese inhabitants continues strange and they have to be watched by the Russians. Sometimes the authorities prevent the sale of food and fodder to the Russians under pretext of preserving neutrality. A rumour is current at Shan-haik-kwan that 200 Japanese dressed as Chinese soldiers have managed to enter the town."

An account of an interview with General Sakharoff, Chief of the Russian General Staff, appears in the "Figaro" to-day. The General is reported to have spoken to the following effect: The Russian concentration is being carried out under normal and foreseen conditions. Russia will send as many troops to the Far East as are necessary. 400,000 men at least perhaps more if need be, but certainly not less. I do not think the Japanese can land and place in line of battle more than 200,000 men but that does not matter the Russians will leave nothing to chance. They want to be certain of winning and crushing the Japanese. Whatever happens, they will be more numerous than the enemy.

Nothing serious will occur in Manchuria for two months perhaps six weeks. The war will last the needful until the logical and necessary conclusion, for I do not think the Russians are in the mood to stop before having quite finished. The Government is not anxious about the question of provisions. I know nothing of any plan of withdrawing the troops to positions behind Port Arthur leaving that place to defend itself. I do not think the Japanese have landed more than 100,000 men in Korea."—Reuter.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S DEPARTURE.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday.

General Kuropatkin will leave St. Petesburg to take over the chief command in the Far East on Saturday next.—Central News.

KOREAN INTRIGUES.

ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Paris, Monday.

A Seoul telegram to the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" says there are dangerous symptoms of portending anti-Japanese demonstrations by the powerful Korean Peddlers Guild, who, strongly opposed the recently signed Japanese-Korean protocol.

It is probable that the attempted dynamiting last week was perpetrated by them. No trouble to other foreigners is anticipated as the Japanese authorities are taking active police measures to prevent a possible uprising.

Kil-young-sao, chief of the Peddlers Guild, has been deposed as Governor of Seoul, an relegated to an obscure magistracy in an interior district.—Central News.

KOREANS' FEEBLE RESISTANCE.

Tokio, Wednesday.

According to intelligence received here the Korean soldiers are offering but a feeble resistance to the Russians near An-tung and Sukchien.—Reuter.

SQUEEZING CHINA.

Shanghai, Tuesday.

The Japanese authorities are again pressing the Chinese Government to insist upon the departure of the Russian gunboat Mandjour.

They state that they have no faith in the Russian promise to disarm the vessel being carried out, and they refuse to allow the debarkation of ammunition and armament at the Customs Dock.

The Chinese authorities are much perturbed, while the Japanese are determined and uncompromising.

ALEXEIEFF BLAMED.

VICEROY TO ASK TO BE RECALLED.

Paris, Wednesday.

According to an account of an interview with the Russian General Jakonistsky published by the "Journal," the General, who has just come back from St. Petersburg, says that Admiral Alexeieff intends to shortly ask to be recalled. The General added that the Admiral is blamed for having brought about the war, and for having subsequently committed a series of acts of thoughtlessness. The General thinks that General Kuropatkin is alone the man for the situation.

The "Figaro" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg: General Kuropatkin will leave Moscow for the Far East on Sunday evening. The terminal point of his journey is not yet known, but the journey will be a long one, as the Commander-in-Chief will make a stoppage en routs in order to review some troops. He is not expected to arrive at his headquarters for three weeks.

The "Journal" contains the following from St. Petersburg: The Czar has received a deputation of St. Petersburg journalists who came to convey their wishes for the success of the war to His Majesty. In his reply the Czar said that the whole Russian people was responding with such enthusiastic ardour to Japanese aggression because the unfair and treacherous methods of the enemy were contrary to the sincerity which constituted the foundation of the national character.—Reuter.

"THE ALGEBRAIC X."

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON MR. HAY.

Washington, Thursday.

The apparently inspired statement from St. Petersburg, which is published here to-day, has aroused much indignation amongst officials and the reading public. The offensive allusion to Secretary Hay as "an unknown quantity," and that he represented the "algebraic x," is the one which has caused much sensation.

Many officials here are doubtful whether such a statement could have been officially sanctioned from St. Petersburg. President Roosevelt, however, who accepts the representation of official inspiration, is highly incensed and is certain to take some action.

On the other hand Secretary Hay is only amused at the attack on himself. Replying to a friend last night, he said I consider it merely a sample of Russian diplomacy intended to whip the United States into line.—Central News.

The statement referred to was published by the Associated Press, and is believed to be a communique from the Russian War Office. Part of the statement read. "We are at sea as to what to expect from Mr. Hay. The present position is like an algebraic problem. Every quantity of the equation is known except one; that one is Mr. Hay. He represents X. If we knew what he stood for, or what intended to do, the solution would be easy."

MADAME STARK'S DENIALS.

"WE WERE EXPECTING HOSTILITIES"

Paris, Thursday.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes an account of what purports to be an interview with Madame Stark, wife of the Admiral, who was commanding the Russian fleet at Port Arthur at the time of the first attack by the Japanese fleet. Madame Stark is reported to have protested energetically against the accusations made against the Russian officers and her husband.

"We were expecting hostilities," Madame Stark is reported to have declared, "and everything led us to believe that they were close at hand. We had been living for a long time in uncertainty, and although we did not think that the attack could occur that night the squadron was nevertheless on its guard. On February 8 Admiral Stark ordered his officers to be on board again by five p. m. Though as a rule the officers were free until eight p. m.

"Since May, 1903, when he came to Port Arthur, my husband never spent a night on shore. According to certain statements I had given a ball on that night, but as a matter of fact there had been a council of war on board the flagship. When the Japanese attack was made half the squadron had steam up.

"I think that the repairs of the vessels damaged in the first night, notably those of the Retvizan and Czarevitch, are now completed. The opinion of experts on the qualities of the Japanese Navy is as follows:—Their ships are excellent, but they are badly handled. They keep close together in a heap, and thus offer an easy target to shells. The Japanese are good shots, but their shells are almost harmless. That is why little damage has been at Port Arthur. The Russian officers say that after the fight they saw a large Japanese ship with a heavy list on her, and the next day they saw four vessels being painfully towed. I regard Port Arthur as impregnable by sea and land."—Reuter.

SOUND STRATEGY.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF JAPAN'S MOVEMENTS.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday.

The fact that official news is conspicuous by its absence is due to the secrecy with which the military movements are being conducted. In the absence of exciting news direct from the front the people are driven to study the news from London, which, indeed is often the first intimation published here of stirring events in the Far East.

The news that the Hon. Charles Harding has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg has been received with lively satisfaction because of his acquaintance with Russia and the knowledge of affairs which come within the range of Russian diplomacy.

The disposition in military and social circles to regard the war with Japan in the light of a mere parade is vanishing. It is acknowledged that the movements of the Japanese troops are dictated by sound strategy, and that the result of the opening exchanges of blows at sea has been to give the Japanese a lasting advantage.

News from the interior shows that everywhere the Russian soldiers are going to the seat of war very cheerfully. Armoured trains are being used in Manchuria. The efforts made to induce prices of the necessaries of life in Siberia have been checked by the military authorities.—Central News.

WILD LIFE IN THE PIGMY FOREST.

A DISTANCE of 75,000 miles was travelled by Mr. Edgar Geil, an American, to visit the mission fields of the world. Starting from San Francisco he visited the Sandwich Islands, many of the Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the islands of Torres Straits New Guinea the Philippines Japan the mountains of Northern Korea Vladivostok Harbin Borneo and the Straits.

He then crossed China commencing at Shanghai and travelled up the Yang-tse and across into Burma. Proceeding to Nepal, along the Thibet frontier and through India he steamed to Mombasa and visited East Africa, travelling through Uganda into the Congo, spending a considerable time among the pigmies of the Great Forest. He came down the Congo to the coast, and reached London by way of steamer from Sierra Leone.

Speaking of his experiences in the Great Pigmy Forest and the Congo, Mr. Geil said he lived for a month among these people, and got on splendidly with them. The Pigmy Sultan and his people were armed with the poisoned arrows, which prove deadly in a few minutes. Mr. Geil lived in a leaf hut constructed for him by the pigmies at Camp Gorilla, in the very heart of the forest. Though he encountered no danger from the natives (says Reuter), the falling of great trees which have no tap roots was a continual menace. The place, too, is alive with wild animals and colonies of monkeys inhabit the upper branches of the trees.

The pigmies, says Mr. Geil are the greatest meat-eaters he ever met. They do no agricultural work, but devote their whole time to hunting. A tribe of people of ordinary size who inhabit the forest are completely terrorised by the pigmies, who make them do all their work. The pigmies are very clever, bright, and independent people, and are described by Mr. Geil as "the Japanese of Africa."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen all over the country. The fall has been greatest over Bihar and North Bengal and a low pressure area has been developed in that region. In consequence strongish easterly winds have been produced at the head of the Bay and westerly winds down the Gangetic Delta. Elsewhere winds remain very variable. The weather has again been showery in the north-west and rain is reported from Ludhiana, Sealkot, Rawalpindi Lthore Khushab Dera Ismail Khan Montgomery, Simla, Murree and Srinagar and snow has fallen in further Kashmir. The largest amount is three quarters of an inch at Srinagar elsewhere the weather is fine. The highest temperature recorded is 103 at Cuddapah. The weather is not yet settled in the northwest where further showers are probable while a change of wind at the head of the Bay has rendered thunder storms likely in parts of Bengal and Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though generally small show a rise as the majority of the reporting stations. The barometer continues to be in excess of normal over the whole country more particularly in Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana and the United Provinces, where the excess amounts to from '05 to '14.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in Gujarat, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh in Cutch and at Ratnagiri, Goa and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperature from normal are generally small. The maximum varied from 101° at Cuddapah to 71° at Lahore and the minimum from 70° at Goa to 61° at Indore and Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Lahore and Calicut.

Weather will remain fine and clear with moderate to fresh northerly winds along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COTTON IN NORTH BORNEO.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, March 7, in reply to Mr. Weir, Mr. Lyttelton said: I have ascertained from the British North Borneo Company that no Europeans have so far grown cotton in North Borneo, but that favourable reports on samples of native cotton have been received. The company consider that the soil and climate of North Borneo are well suited for the cultivation of cotton and they state that plenty of cheap labour is available, and that the directors are willing to do all in their power to encourage its growth. For further particulars I must refer the hon. member to the company.

COOLIE LABOUR ORDINANCES.

Requested by Sir H. Fowler to state what ordinances and regulations are now in force in self-governing or Crown colonies respecting the introduction therein of coolie labour from India, and the dates of such ordinances, and whether the ordinance and regulations now under consideration for the Transvaal colony have been submitted to the Indian Government, Mr. Lyttelton says: The dates of the ordinances and laws are as follows:—British Guiana—18 (25), 1891, 16, 1894, 6, 1895, 11, 1895, 27, 1900, 19, 1901, Jamaica—23 1879, 1, 1881, 3, 1883, 18, 1883, 4, 1889, 14, 1891, 20, 1891, 23, 1893, 12, 1897, 13, 1897, 2, 1899, 13, 1903. Fiji—2, 1891, 3, 1892, 4, 1892, 6, 1892, 8, 1892, 14, 1893, 4, 1894, 12, 1895, 1, 1899, 6, 1899, 7, 1899, Trinidad—19, 1899, 2, 1902, 33, 1902. St. Vincent—24, 1880, 9, 1880, St. Lucia—4, 1891, 2, 1895, 8, 1895, 1, 1897, Natal—20, 1874, 1, 1876, 15, 1880, 25, 1891, 37, 1894, 17, 1895, 34, 1895, 14, 1897, 23, 1897, 19, 1898, 21, 1898, 1, 1900, 43, 1901, 17, 1902, 2, 1903, Mauritius—12, 1878, 1, 1879, 21, 1882, 6, 1884, 51, 1899, 23, 1903. The Colonial Governments are being requested to supply information as to regulations under these enactments, and a return will be laid before the House in accordance with the promise given to the Hon. member for Central Sheffield. In reply to the last part of the right hon. member's questions I have to refer to the answer given on February 11 by the Secretary of State for India to the member for East Perthshire.

THIBET.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the prohibition by The Government of India Act, 1858, of the application of the revenues of India to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of India, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, he will explain why the revenues of India have been applied to defray the expenses of military operations in Thibet without such consent having been obtained; and when do his Majesty's Government intend to ask for that consent.

Mr. Brodrick: I informed the hon. member on Feb. 4 that no military operations have been undertaken in connection with the mission. The fact that an escort accompanies the mission does not necessitate any action under section 55 of the Government of India Act of 1858.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that, according to the newspapers, fighting is imminent? Would not that be a military operation?

No answer was returned.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' DRESS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a return of all changes in the regulations affecting the dress and equipment of officers in the Indian Staff Corps and Indian Army during the 10 years ending Dec. 31, 1903, showing the approximate cost of the changes in each rank to the officers concerned.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India will be requested to furnish the particulars asked for.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have had under consideration any suggestion or proposal for the abolition of tunics for officers in the Bengal Cavalry regiments and the substitution of kurtas in their place; and, if so, whether, in the interest of economy, he will veto a change which would entail considerable expenditure on every officer of the Indian Army affected.

Mr. Brodrick: No proposal to the effect described in the question has been brought before the Government of India. If it should hereafter come forward for consideration the expense which it would entail upon the officers will be duly taken into account.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Lawson Walton asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the declaration by Russia that she proposed to treat coal as contraband of war, his attention had been called to the declaration made by the Russian Plenipotentiary at the West African Conference held in Berlin in December 1884, in relation to the neutralisation of the Congo, in which he stated that the Russian Government would never accept the interpretation that coal should be classed among the articles considered by International Law as contraband of war and that his Government would categorically refuse its consent to any article in any instrument to whatever which would imply a recognition of coal ("houille ou charbon") as contraband of war either in relation to the Congo or any other district whatever; and, if so, had his Majesty's Ministers called the attention of the Russian Government to this declaration, or made any communication to them on the subject, or did they propose to do so.

Mr. Balfour: The Government are aware of the declaration made by the Russian delegate, to which the hon. and learned gentleman calls our attention. The matter is one of great importance, and we are taking steps to obtain more precise information with regard to the interpretation of the Russian declaration respecting contraband of war.

Mr Toulmin asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If his attention has been called to the fact that Major-Gen. Venris has charged the editor of the China "Times" (Pekin) with inciting to a breach of the peace in an article condemning Russian ill-usage of defenceless Japanese, and that, in default of his giving security for good behaviour, his deportation is pending; will he state whether there is any British authority in China with power to deport a British subject under such circumstances, and if not under what authority the court is acting before which the editor has been brought.

Lord Percy:—The attention of his Majesty's Minister at Pekin having been called by the general officer commanding in China to certain virulent and defamatory articles against Russia published at Tientsin by the China "Times" Sir E. Satow directed that an information should be laid against the editor in his Majesty's Consular Court at Tien-tsin under Article 103 of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865. Under this article should it be shown on oath to the satisfaction of any of his Majesty's Courts in China that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that the acts or conduct of any British subject in China are or is likely to produce or incite to a breach of the public peace, the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court to keep the peace or for his future good behavior as the case may require and if the person required to give security should fail to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China to such place as the Court directs, His Majesty's Government have approved Sir E. Satow's action in the matter.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

On Tuesday, March 8, answering Sir J. Leng, Mr. Brodrick said: A scheme for a railway, 61 miles in length, from Hyderabad in Sind to Balin, which, if continued, would form part of a through communication between Bombay and Kurrachee, was sanctioned in May 1903 and progress is being made with its construction. Beyond surveys, no further steps have been taken for completing the through line of communication, and I am unable to say when the work is likely to be undertaken.

IMPORTS OF SILVER.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what were the total imports of silver into India during the latter half of last year and the month of January in the present year, specifying the amount on Government account, and sums of silver coined or received and issued in the period; what net values of currency notes have been issued, on monthly average, in that period, and what is the gross total estimated now to be in circulation; the amount of cash balances of the Indian treasuries in India and England, respectively, at the end of January; the estimated profit made by the Indian Government on coinage of silver in the period; and how that sum is allocated or placed to account.

Mr. Brodrick: Exports and Imports of gold.—Exports from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903, £4,571,700, of which £3,267,700 was consigned to the Secretary of State. Imports, £3,040,300. Net imports, £2,038,000. Complete figures for January have not yet been received from India. Gold in possession of Government of India, Jan. 31, 1904.—In currency reserve, £9,207,000 in treasuries, £145,000, in gold reserve fund £500,000 British securities held on behalf of the gold reserve fund, Jan. 31, 1904 £4,702,150 (amount of stock held). Receipts and disbursements of sovereigns.—The Government of India have informed me that, for the reason given in the reply to the hon. member's question of July 13, 1903, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for concerning the disbursements of sovereigns in payment for public works, etc., and the receipts for and revenue, etc. Imports of silver,—July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903. £14,682,900 (namely on private account, £12,707,500, on Government account, £1,975,400). Complete figures for January 1904 have not yet been received from India. Coinage.—Silver coined July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903, £13,313,700 (including recoinage of old and uncurrent coin). Figures for January 1904 have not yet been received from India. Currency notes.—Gross circulation on Feb. 15 1904, £12,33,608,072 In the seven months' period mentioned in the question there was a reduction of £731,0631 in the gross circulation (a monthly average of £104,523). Cash balances on Jan. 31, 1904,—India, £6,201,300 England, £5,813,000, Estimated profit on coinage of silver,—From July 1 to Jan. 31, £1,323,000 (This sum has been invested on behalf of the gold reserve fund.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Renwick asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether precautions had been taken to prevent the sinking in the Suez Canal, intentionally or otherwise, of vessels belonging to either of the Powers at present at war in the East.

Earl Percy: The free navigation of the Canal is provided for by the Convention of 1888 Article IV. of which stipulates that no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the Canal, shall be committed in the Canal and its ports of access. Russia is a party to this Convention, and though Japan is not one of the signatories, his Majesty's Government have no reason to suppose that Japanese vessels would act otherwise than in accordance with its principles. In addition to the the standing navigation regulations to which captains of ships bind themselves to conform, Rule 4 of the regulations promulgated by the Egyptian Government on Feb. 10 requires that every belligerent warship shall pass through the Suez Canal in the shortest time possible, and without stopping except in case of necessity, or by order of the Canal authorities.

INDIAN MILITARY RAILWAY.

Mr Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council has been given to proposals lately formulated by the Indian Governments, whereby the railway on 2 ft. 6 inch. gauge, planned to start from Rawul Pindi and to run along the frontier southwestward as far as the border station of Bani, would be changed over the greater part of the line to a 3 ft 3 inch gauge, with heavier bridges and other works; and if so, will he state what is the estimated increased cost that will be incurred if such a change should be made in the plan of this military railway, and what is its total length of mileage.

Mr. Brodrick: The railway referred to by the hon. member comprises a section from Rawful Pindi to Kushalgrh (79 1-4 miles), which has been open since 1881, and was constructed on the broad gauge The extension of this line across the Indus towards Banu has been carried out as Thal on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. But the adoption of this gauge for the section from Kushalgarh to Kohat was only a temporary measure and it was decided last year to convert the line to the broad gauge, and to construct a permanent bridge over the Indus at Kushalgarh in place of the temporary arrangement hitherto provided for crossing the river. The conversion of the Kohat-Thal section has not yet been decided upon. The length of line from Kushalgarh to Kohat which is to be converted to broad gauge is 33·1 mile and the cost of the conversion is estimated at Rs. 12,78,020. The cost of constructing the bridge is estimated at Rs. 11,07,191. The length of the 2 ft. 6 in. line from Kohat to Thal is 53·12 miles.

INDENTURED INDIAN LABOURERS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If all indentures under which labourers for British India are employed in various British possessions contain provisions for repatriation; whether these provisions have always been strictly enforced; and, if not, will he state in how many instances labourers have been allowed to become free settlers, with the number thereof in each colony.

Mr. Brodrick: Except in the cases of Indian labourers in Mauritius and in the Straits Settlements all indentures under which such labourers are employed in British possession contain clauses regulating the grant of return passages to India. But if my hon. friend's question is to be understood as referring to compulsory repatriation then my answer is that this is no case provided for in the indentures, except in Natal, where the labourer is bound at the end of his term either to re-engage or to return to India. I have no reason to think that the various provisions contains in the indentures of labourers in the different colonies are not strictly observed. As to the number of labourers who have settled in British colonies I have no complete statistics, but I believe that it is considerable.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY EQUIPMENTS IN INDIA.

MR. WEIR asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will consider the expediency of communicating with the Secretary of State for War, with a view to secure the manufacture at the Government ordnance factories in India of some of the new Army equipments required for service in that country.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India are at present taking steps for the manufacture in India of horse and Field Artillery guns and mountings, and rifles, and the factories at Cossipore, Jubbulpore, and Ishapore are being equipped with the most modern machinery for the purpose. The principle of making India as far as possible independent of assistance from home in the matter of war material has been pursued by the Government of India during recent years. All equipments other than guns and rifles are already manufactured locally.

Mr. Healy: Will the right hon. gentleman make the same suggestion as regards Ireland?

Mr. Lough: Will this manufacture of artillery not clash with what is being done in this country for India, as explained by the Secretary for War.

Mr. Brodrick: The factories are not equipped for the provision of the guns which the War Secretary has put at the disposal of the Indian Government.

THE EXPEDITION TO THIBET.

Mr. W. Redmond asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would arrange that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of considering the question of the expedition to Thibet before that expedition made further advance.

Mr. Balfour: At the present moment I do not think anything would be gained by a discussion of this question, and I do not propose to make any arrangement as suggested in the question.

THE CHINESE WAR INDEMNITY.

Mr. M'Care asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether payment had yet been made by the Chinese Government of Britain's share of the Chinese war indemnity, estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1902 at £3,000,000 sterling; and, if not paid, whether any steps were being taken to secure payment thereof in the present financial year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The indemnity is being paid by annuities extending over a period of 39 years. The instalment of the British share are for the present being applied, as received, in discharging the private claims of British subjects.

Mr. M'Crae: Will the right hon. gentleman apply the money, if there is any balance, to the reduction of the floating debt, according to the promise of his predecessor?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The money is being applied to the satisfaction of private claims at the present time. Therefore there is no opportunity of considering the allocation of any further sum.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in accordance with the assurance of the Secretary of State on July 13, 1903, the Government of India have been consulted with regard to continuing or discontinuing the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill; and whether any decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India were consulted as promised by my predecessor, and I hope shortly to announce the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State in Council on this question.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: If a statement can be presented showing particulars relating to recent working of the modern system of Indian currency; the net export of gold from India during the latter half of last year and the month of January in the present year, stating what amount or proportion of the total has been received here on State account; what amounts of gold were held by the Indian Government at the end of January in the currency reserve, the Government treasuries, and the gold reserve fund, including the amount of the latter invested in Consols; what is the total number of sovereigns distributed in the above period in payment of the Indian Government's public works material, salaries, and other current charges; and the number of sovereigns, in lieu of 15rs., that have been received by the Indian Government for land revenue, customs, or other fiscal liabilities.

Mr. Brodrick: Exports and Imports of Gold.—Exports from July 1 to December 31, 1903, £4,571,700 of which £3,267,700 was consigned to the Secretary of State. Imports, £3,040,300. Net imports, £2,038,000. Complete figures for January have not yet been received from India. Gold in possession of Government of India, January 31, 1904:—In currency reserve, £9,207,000. In treasuries, £145,000. In gold reserve fund £500,000.

British Securities held on behalf of the Gold Reserve Fund Jan. 31, 1904 £4,702,150 (amount of stock held). Receipts and disbursements of sovereigns. The Government of India have informed me that for the reason given in the reply to the hon member's question of July 13, 1903, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for concerning the disbursements of sovereigns in payment for public works, &c., and the receipts for land revenue, &c.

THE MISSION TO THIBET.

Mr Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: I he will state whether any difficul

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

WAR'S LAWS.

THE proposition of Prince Alexander of Oldenburg to equip and place in the field a brigade of savages from the Steppes is a recrudescence of older Russian methods. Every authority on the laws of war declares against the employment of savages against the troops of civilised Powers. There is no point upon which all the authorities more unanimously agree than this one, yet the arming of the savage and putting him against regular forces is not nearly so uncommon as might be supposed. In the Crimea Russia proposed to equip for war savage races within her empire. In 1848 she did actually introduce Circassians into Hungary. France employed African Turcos against Austria in 1859 and against Prussia in 1870. The horrors perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks are not yet forgotten by the present generation. And did not a certain gentleman in New Zealand desire in the late South African War to produce a brigade of Maoris with pristine instincts strong? Their little way of making certain of the dissolution of an enemy was to eat him.

THE CZAR'S WAY.

The difficulty with which war correspondents who desire to accompany the Russian troops are meeting need not be matter for surprise. The Press in Russia never has been freed from its early shackles. It was but the other day that we saw the brilliant correspondent of the "Times" put over the border because he was so beastly truthful. The old Press tradition originating with Nicholas I. was this: Every newspaper man must be one of two things, an agent of a despotic Government, or a suspect to be crushed on the first possible opportunity. Editors were forbidden to animadvert on any measure adopted by the Czar, or so venture a criticism, no matter how veiled or remote of any Power with whose reigning house that of Russia happened to be allied. And as all royal houses are allied these days, this meant that nothing was possible but a general chorus of approval of things as they existed.

AN UNBLUSING SINECURE.

The accounts for the upkeep of the public parks of London for the current year cannot be deemed an extravagant sum. The fact is the Rangership nowadays being an ornamental office—with attractions not easily to be understanded of the main in the street—is one to which no salary attaches. It was not ever thus. Originally there was the payment to the Ranger as such, then there was an equal sum to him for discharging the duties which he was appointed to undertake; while next in order in the account came the salary of the worker who actually performed the once which the gilded drone was doubly paid to do. There have been rangers and and keepers of the Hyde Park ever since the old church manor from which it was formed was confiscated under the style of an exchange, and many famous men have held the sinecure.

BURLESQUE DIGNITY.

It was once rather wickedly urged by Robert Lowe that, inasmuch as a Roman Emperor had made his horse a pro-consul, there could not be the least objection to Lord Beaconsfield's making his Filus Achates a peer of the realm. If one could catch the spirit of the idea perhaps it would seem all right to decorate dogs and cats with medals, and then it might not seem absurd for a deputation of Northwich burghers to gravely prostrate themselves before a local terrier and implore its acceptance of an illuminated address. The Brighton Fire Brigade presented their cat with a silver medal and regimental pets have been decorated by distinguished hands. The man who regards all this as the sheerest bathos would not be unwilling to pension a faithful dog, give him unlimited bones to pick, the handsomest kennel in which to live and the biggest of grass fields in which to take his exercise.

NARROW MAJORITIES.

The succession of narrow majorities which the Government has been passing lately lose something of their significance when it is remembered that in ten important divisions in 1902 their majority averaged only a fraction over thirty-one. Their least majority was twelve over the Fruit Preserving Industry Regulations, the next lowest, seventeen over Education; while the Status of Workmen and the Water Bill own passage by only twenty odd each. A year ago they dropped to thirteen on the taxation of ground values; two months ago they were down to five on a question of holidays. But this was not so bad as the Government's experience when in the plenitude of power soon after their return at the last election, Tory were actually beaten by twenty-two votes on the Factory Bill August 1901.

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT.

The strange story which the Campania brings home of a liner at sea not under control reminds one that Admiral Melville, Engineer-in-Chief to the U.S.A. Navy, has a plan for a floating machine-shop which shall effect all manner of repairs to big vessels at sea. But it would have required less than that to have saved one vessel which was permitted to go to the bottom. The Glen Lee, dismasted in the Roaring Forties was deserted by her crew, and seemed to determine upon navigating herself. She withstood gale after gale; crew after crew boarded her and found her navigable, but none would take her in hand. For months she drifted about crew-less, but when eventually a tug was sent out to bring her home only a trail of burnt cargo and wreckage was left. Lightning had played the scavenger.

PROPERTY IN SONG.

The death of the writer of the famous "Jingo" ditty recalls the strange trade in song copyrights which is carried on in this country. If the proposed legislation for the protection of musical composition become law, all will be well; otherwise, a good deal of money may prove to have been thrown away. Copyright in songs is pretty much the same as ground rents, or similar financial speculations. The composer gets his price, so much down, and if he be lucky, a royalty on each copy sold. In time the original owner of the copyright sells out. The copyright is put up at auction like any other security, and the man who gets it may not know the bass clef from the treble, a pianoforte "tutor" from an oratorio.

THE PRICE OF MELODY.

The disparity in prices realised is curious. A coon song soon runs its little course, and is soon done—the prettiest ever written one never hears now; but Ma Curly-headed Babby fetched £300, nearly twice as much as that enduring favourite, De Faye's "Tell her I love her so." The price of "Tommy Atkins" was a guinea; it brought in to its purchasers £3,000 even before the late war induced a revival of its vogue. Ten guineas were paid for "Some Day," and every guinea multiplied itself in profit a thousand times. The same rate of return applied to the eight-guinea "Golden Love." The copyright of Arditi's "Il Bacio" fetched £720; that of Hatton's "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye" £402. Wallace's Maritana sold for £2,230. Two sets of Pianoforte exercises have topped £2,000 of late years, while one song. For all Eternity (Mascheroni) was knocked down for £2,240, just double the price given under similar conditions for Anchored.

BIBLICALL ALL SORTS.

The centenary celebrations of the Bible Society make it interesting to note some of the remarkable editions of the Bible which have been issued. The seventy folio volumes at a guinea each, and the illustrated edition done in halfpenny numbers. The two extremes are provided by the one issued a hundred years ago in a seventy guinea edition was by Macklin. It was improved upon by William Bowyer, who devoted a lifetime to illustrating it. From all parts of Europe he procured engravings, etchings, and even originals of the famous artists' works which had any bearing on Scriptural subjects—old masters and contemporary limners. When completed his Bible was interleaved with no fewer than 7,000 illustrations so secured, and among them were a unique two ten-score engravings by Loutherbourg. It passed from hand to hand, and when last on offer was secured by a Mr. Heywood of Bolton for £550.

THE GOSPEL OF THE MORMON.

The Mormon of whom we are hearing sufficient at present, has a Bible older than that which the Bible Society issues, if you will believe him. It is a rank imposition, declaring that America was first peopled by a tribe who went there direct from the tower of Babel, and secondly by another tribe which in 600 B.C. quitted Jerusalem for the backwoods. "The principal nation of the second race fell in battle towards the close of the fourth century. Their remnant are the Indians who now inhabit the country. Our Saviour made his appearance upon this continent (i.e., America) after His resurrection, and planted the gospel in all its richness, fulness and power and so forth. The priesthood was supposed to be governed by observances similar to those ruling the East, and the people were cut off in consequence of their transgressions." The book was to be hidden in the earth so that it should eventually come forth and be united with the Bible.

A DROP IN THE OCEAN.

One effect of the extra day this year will be discovered in the heavier receipts of certain of the public companies. The water companies presumably will not be included. Their contract is per quarter, so they will be losers over February. Where you are dealing with so very many millions of gallons of water a year, one day's supply does not amount to a very great deal. Still, one could float a very nice vessel on that extra day's supply. For, if the thirty-eight gallons normally allowed per head of population have been consumed, Feb. 29, 1904, has cost the water companies a clear 175,000,000 gallons, for the administrative county of London.

LORD NORTHCOTE Governor-General of the Commonwealth, has been made a Knight and Lady Northcote a Lady of Grace, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

HOME.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Sunday morning at the thanksgiving service for the centenary of the British and foreign Bible Society held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached. The centenary meeting was held on Monday in the Albert-hall which was crowded. Lord Northampton presided, and the other speakers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren), Sir G. Smith, and Sir L. Dibdin. A children's demonstration took place on Saturday at the Albert-hall when Princess Christian cut the "birthday cake." On Tuesday two large meetings were held in the Queen's-hall when the American Ambassador gave a message from President Roosevelt, and greetings were also received from the King of Denmark and the King of Sweden and Norway.

Daly's Theatre.—A musical play entitled The Cingalee, by Mr. J. Tanner and Mr. Lionel Monckton, has been produced at Daly's.

Fiscal Policy.—The Agricultural Committee of the Tariff Commission has been constituted.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce, after discussing a resolution advocating negotiation or retaliation, under certain restrictions, against unfair arrangements directed against the commerce of the Empire, adopted an amendment calling for a Royal Commission to investigate the whole fiscal policy of the nation.—Sir West Ridgeway, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on Ceylon, advocated the reference of the Imperial fiscal question to a commission of wise, temperate, and if possible impartial men.

Law.—In the case of Bostock v. Nicholson judgment has been rendered as to the damages to which the plaintiffs are entitled under the verdict of the jury.—A libel suit brought by the owner of property in Stoke Newington against Mr. Charles Booth, author of "Life and Labour of the People in London" has been before Mr. Justice Grantham.—Mr. J. A. Konsit has been fined £5 for disturbing an ordination in St. Paul's.

London.—The County Council elected on Saturday consists of 83 Progressives, 34 Conservatives, and one Independent.—The Prince of Wales presided on the 8th over the general Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, at Marlborough House, and said the invested capital now amounted to £964,255. A large benefaction was announced.

Naval.—The cruiser Argyll, of the "County" class, was launched at Greenock on the 3rd.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 3rd—Lord Beauchamp initiated a debate in which the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Rosebery, Lord Onslow, Lord Goschen, and Lord Lansdowne joined, on fiscal policy. On the 4th the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lansdowne took part in a discussion on the question of Chinese labour for the Transvaal. On the 8th Lord Selborne gave information as to the state of the Naval Reserves.—In the House of Commons on the 3rd the Naval vote of £1,034,200 for works was passed. On the 4th the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill was rejected by 199 to 102. On the 7th Mr. Arnold-Forster introduced the Army Estimates. An Opposition motion for adjournment, to call attention to the recent resignations of Ministers, led to speeches from Mr. Balfour and Lord G. Hamilton, and was negatived by 237 to 172. On the 8th Mr. Balfour said a Royal Commission would inquire into ecclesiastical disorders in the Church of England. After further discussion of military matters, the House debated and passed a resolution that seamen, fishermen, and railway men should have opportunities for voting on other than election days.—On the 9th in Committee on the Army Estimates the vote for 227,000 men was discussed. A motion condemning the policy of preferential and protective tariffs was rejected by 239 to 243, after a speech by Mr. Balfour.

The King is said to have expressed to Baron D. Estournelles de Constant his distress at the Russo-Japanese war, and his sense of the benefit, in the interests of peace, of the good understanding between Great Britain and France.—Owing to a slight cold, his Majesty did not attend the Bible Society's service in St. Paul's on Sunday, but he has now recovered.—The King hopes to lay the first stone of the new St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The National Free Church Council is holding its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the House of Representatives, last week, the Federal Premier said the Government was prepared to alter the tariff in favour of Great Britain, making sacrifices, if necessary, to secure reciprocal preferences.—The fifth test match ended on Tuesday in a victory for the Australian cricketers by 218 runs.

Canada.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has accepted the new agreement for the proposed transcontinental railway and has deposited $5,000,000 as a guarantee of the performance of the contract.

South Africa.—The Cape Parliament was opened on the 8th. The Additional Representation Bill which comes up for second reading on the 14th provides for three additional seats in the Council and 12 in the Assembly.—The Inter-Colonial Council has closed its session. The funds to meet the extra capital expenditure on railways now working have been found by curtailing the construction of new lines.—The first train from Cape Town to the Zambesi will run in April or May.

THE UNITED STATES.

A strike of 200,000 bituminous coal miners appears almost inevitable.

Serious floods have occurred in the Middle States and New England.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit Vienna in April.—The Austrian Reichsrath has reassembled.—The Hungarian Premier proposes drastic measures to stop obstruction.

Congo State.—The Marquis de Bosco absolutely contradicts the statements of the British Consul at Boma as to the administration of the State.

Germany.—The Reichstag has been discussing the Army Estimates.—The Budget Committee has reduce the navy estimates by 109,710 marks demanded for the pay of officers in excess of the number for whom provision is made in the naval programme. The Federal Council has assented to the Bill passed by the Reichstag, allowing Jesuits to settle in Germany.

Italy.—The King has issued a decree creating 28 new Senators.

The War.—Vladivostok, according to Russian telegrams, was bombarded on the 6th by Japanese warships, but little damage was done and only one person, a woman, was killed. The Russian batteries did not reply.—A Tokio despatch says a decisive naval engagement has taken place off Vladivostok.—The Russian advance south of Possiet Bay continues.—The Russian who were south of An-ju have retired towards the Ya-lu. A telegram from Seoul says the Russians are throwing up earthworks at An-tung evidently intending to resist a Japanese passage of the Ya-lu. A collision between Japanese and Russian troops near Hai-ju is reported, resulting in the retreat of the Russians. Reports are published in Paris of the capture of a Japanese convoy by Cossacks south of the Ya-lu. General Filug says that apparently there are not more than 1,000 Japanese in Ping-yang. A telegram from Seoul says the Russian soldiers about An-ju have committed all kinds of excesses, and that Korean soldiers have killed 30 Russians.—From Vladivostok it is reported that about 2,500 Japanese have disembarked at Song-ching.—Reports from Port Arthur confirm the statements as to damage done to the western forts by the bombardment from Pigeon Bay. The cruiser Askold has been floated, and the batleship Retvisan has been berthed in the inner roadstead.—Our Special Correspondent at Nagasaki describes the cruel treatment of the Japanese inhabitants of Port Arthur by Russian soldiers before they could get away. The behaviour of the Russians has excited intense hatred both in the Japanese and the Chinese.—A Tokio telegram says the Japanese warships bombarded the forts at Talien-wan on Tuesday night, and then attacked Port Arthur, where one fort has been half destroyed.—The Russians are apparently preparing to defend Niuchwang.—Our Peking Correspondent, after a tour of inspection of the railway outside the Great Wall, describes the Russians as disregarding Chinese neutrality.—Our Tokio Correspondent says the Manchurian railway has been torn up for two kilometres between Kharbin and Nikolsk.—The Japanese have seized one of the Elliot Islands, which the Russians had evacuated.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg to Paris state that the Siberian railway is being worked with great regularity, and that 217,000 Russian troops had been sent to Manchuria up to February 17.—

Prince Louis Bonaparte is to command a brigade of Cossacks in the Far East.—Revolutionary proclamations extensively circulated in Russia declare the claims of Japan to be absolutely legitimate, and advocate popular risings. The Russian reverses have also inspired new hopes in the Polish patriots, and numerous arrests have been made.—The Japanese Government, in a statement replying to Count Lamsdorff's charge of breaches of international law in Korea, points out that the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Korea is one object of the war and that the despatch of troops to the menaced territory was a matter of right and necessity, which moreover, had the consent of the Korean Government. The statement contradicts several of Count Lamsdorff's allegations.—A remarkable demonstration in favour of Japan has occurred at a meeting of the Wisconsin Society of New York.

Obituary.—Lord Shand; Dr. A. S. Murray; the Hon. Reginald Ward, brother of Lord Dudley; Count von Waldersee, Lord Augustus Loftus; Admiral Sir R. M. Molyneux; Sir W. M. J. Codrington Sir P. A. Halkett; Baron Halkett; Sir J. W. Trutch Colonel C. Armstrong; Colonel G. T. Jones; Mr. Thompson Cooper; Mr. Edwin Hodder; Mr. S. E. Shirley, formerly M.P. for Monaghan.—"Times."

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE March 8.

1st Life Guards—The Hon. E'S Wyndham, gentleman (University candidate), to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut G H H Freeman placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut G V S Bowlby from 3rd batt the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut H J Duke of Roxburgh K T M V O resigned.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut J L Melvill to be captain in succession to Major E F Holden an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry Supernumerary Lieut E A FitzGerald to be lieutenant vice J L Milvill.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major J E Harvey to be lieutenant colonel vice Brevet Col W E Blewitt C M G removed on appointment to the Staff, The undermentioned captains to be major—Brevet Major A S Buckle a student at the Staff College A T Anderson vice Henry M Campbell retired Capt E H Jones is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—S G R Willis vice E H Jones G N Wyatt vice A M Perrean seconded. The name of Cadet E J B MacKenzie from the Royal Military Academy appointed to a second lieutenancy in the "Gazette" of Aug. 4, 1903 is as now described and not as therein stated.

Royal Garrison Art—Major J. N. Salmon retires on retired pay. The undermentioned, Captains are seconded A H Ollivant for service with the Somaliland Field Force; C De Sausmarez, D S O for service with the Native Mountain Art., India, The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A C H Dean, vice A W Grepe seconded; —A E Smith, vice H C W Godfray seconded; F C C Ensor, vice A H Ollivant seconded W V D Mathews, vice R B Crofton seconded, H R Brancker, vice A C H Dean, appointed instructor in gunery; C J K Pollard, vice F H Metcalfe seconded. Lieut. D N Stuart is seconded for service with the Indian Army. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette of Feb. 23 1904;—Capt A C H Dean to be instructor in gunnery, vice Capt W E Castens who has vacated that appointment.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Capt G C W. Heneage to be major, vice F Scott-Karr D S O promoted; Second Lieut Lord R Wellesley to be lieutenant vice E Seymour, M V O, deceased.

Scots Guards—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col the Hon N de C D Hamilton, M V O on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay. Major L G Drummond to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col the Hon N de C D Hamilton M V O Capt and Brevet Major F H de Kierzkowski Steuart to be major vice L G Drumond.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut. C. H. Bennett is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

The Suffolk Regt.—Capt. J A S Murray is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.; Supernumerary Capt F. D. Finlay to be captain, vice J. A. S. Murray.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Second Lieut P. H. N. N. Vyvyan to be lieutenant, vice F D Harrison, resigned.

The Cheshire Regt.—Capt. C M Stephen is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.; Supernumerary Capt. W R Clifford to be captain, vice C M Stephen.

The Kings Royal Rifle Corps—Capt C C Hesber Stepney is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Prince or Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—undermentioned captains are seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept:—Brevet Major M H Knaggs D J J Hill Supernumerary Capt R J Drake to be captain vice D J J Hill.

The Gordon Highlanders—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be captain:—J R White D S O vice Brevet Major F W Kerr D S O Seconded O R Lumsden vice J R White D S O seconded for service on the Staff.

The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders—Qrmr and Honorary Major J Ensie is placed on retired pay.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut M H C De C De B Wickham from half pay to be lieutenant supernumerary to establishment with precedence next below Lieut F P I Kinsman.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. P R. Creed resigns his commission.

The Royal Garrison Regt.—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut. H. G. Pirouet is cancelled under the provision of Article 19, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 100.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt. G. R. B. Moody retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Col. P. H. N. Lake, C. B. from an assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters, to be a brigadier-general on the Staff officer, Second Army Corps with temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Col J M Grierson C B C M G M V O appointed director of operations Capt and Brevet Major P B Maurice, the Sherwood Forester (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt) to be brigade major 19th Brigade 10th Division, Fourth Army Corps Capt R H Hare, D S O R A to be a brigade major Royal Art vice Brevet Lieut Col W C Hunter Blair R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Major (temporary Lieut-Col) N W Barnardiston the Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Regt) on promotion to lieutenant-colonel half-pay is continued in the appointment of military attache. The date of appointment of Capt C R Harbord 29th Lancers as a special service officer with the Somaliland Field Force is Jan 14 1904 and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Jan 26 1904 Capt A W Grepe R A to be a remount officer in South Africa graded for pay Rate XIV, Scale B Article 115 Royal Warran Oct. 26, 1900

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col W E Blewitt, CMG, from Royal Art. to be commandant, School for house and Field Art and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col E J W Eustace, C B, who has vacated that appointment.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE.

The undermentioned officers to be chief instructors, which title is substitute for that of professor:—Capt J R Stansfeld R A, Capt C E Phipps, R A

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The undermentioned officers to be chief instructors which title it substituted for that of professor:—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col E G Nicolls, R A; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A Paris Royal Marine Art: Major E M Perceval, D S O, R A; Capt R L Walker, R E, Capt E H W H Stafford, R E.

ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J H Sutton Moxly, B A, retires on retired pay.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Staff nurses to be sisters Dated February 10, 1904:—Miss M M Blakely, Miss J A Evans, Miss A Fitz Gerald, Miss E C Humphrey Miss A C Jacob Miss M Pedley, Miss M L Potter, Miss L A Rideout Miss M M Tunley.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed ordnance officers fourth class to fill existing vacancies:—Brevet Major M H Knaggs the Prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regt). Capt J A S Murray the Suffolk Regt Capt T W T H Wortham the Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding Regt) Capt C M Stephen the Cheshire Regt Lieut A J Fishsher the Worcestershire Regt Capt D J J Hill the Prince of Wales' (North Staffordshire Regt) Lieut C H Bennets the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt) Capt P W Simmons Royal Marine Light Inf Capt N B Bainbridge D S O the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A Oiver to be captain.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. Sir A E Turner, KCB, inspector-general of Auxiliary Forces, is continued on the Active List as a supernumerary to the establishment under the provisions of Article 103(a), Royal Warrant of Oct. 26, 1900. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W Coke, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut. the Hon. D M P Carleton, 9th Lancers, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander in the West African Frontier Force.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. C C Wallace resigns his commission. Dated March 9, 1904.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ruthand.—George Hunt, Esq, to be deputy lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.—Marmaduke Salvin, Esq., to be deputy lieutenant.

Admiralty, 8th March, 1904.

In accordance with the provision of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Captain William Usborne Moore has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Commander Thomas New has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 1st March, 1904.

Admiralty, 9th March, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Captain Henry Lucius Fanshawe Royal, D.S.O. has been placed on the Retired List, at his own requests. Dated 15th February, 1904.

Fleet Paymaster Richard Benny White has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Seymour Cruddas, Dated 1st January 1902, with seniority next below Lieutenant RW Hutton Stephen Charless Wace, George Rutledge, Christopher Martin Durrant, Dated 1st July, 1902.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Percy Walter Simmons is seconded for service in the Army Ordance Department. Dated 20th February, 1904.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve,

Charles Eustace Thompson has been appointed Sub-Lieutenant, Dated 8th March, 1904.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

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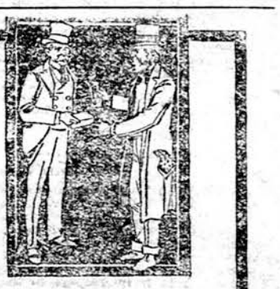

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES. STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

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HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

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EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

5 1d in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlor dyne, and against Browne & Davenpo t, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

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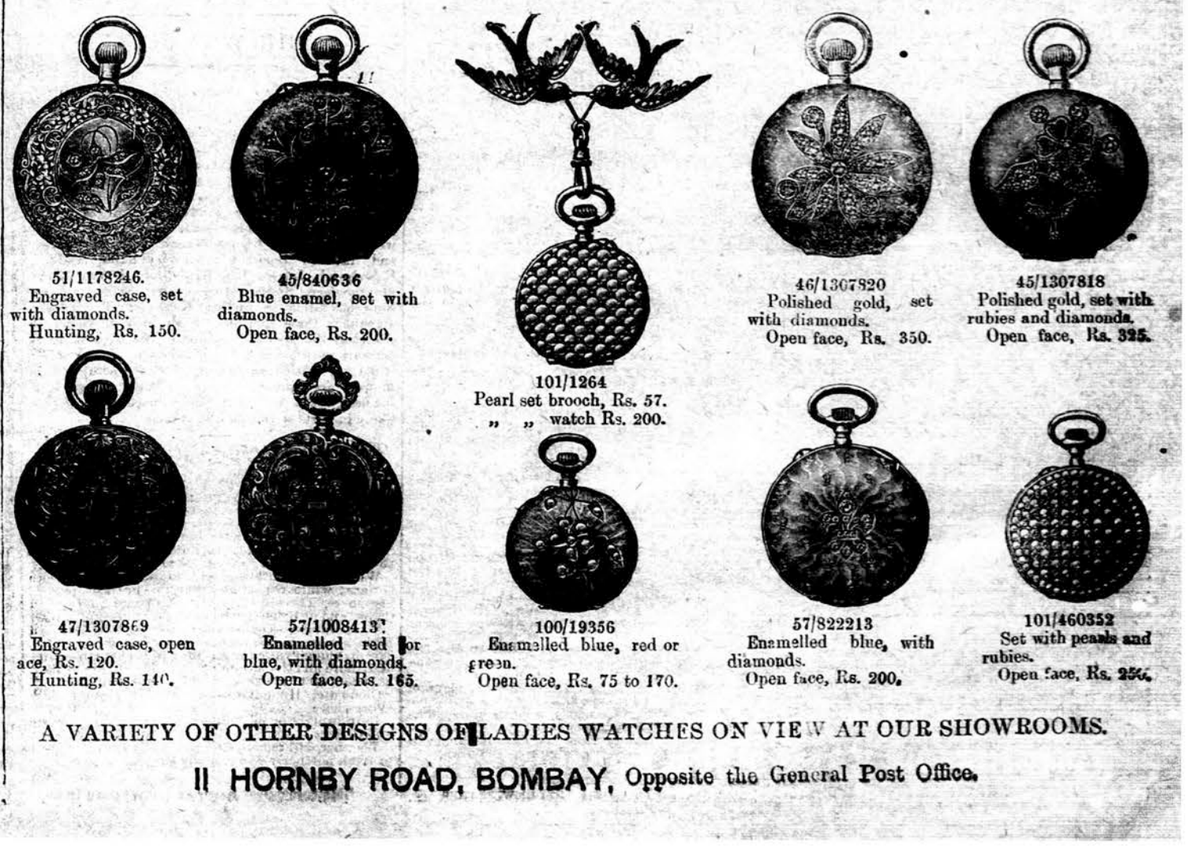
NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.



51/1178246. Engraved case, set with diamonds. Hunting, Rs. 150.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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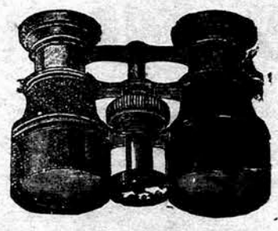

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See that you really get BISHOP'S.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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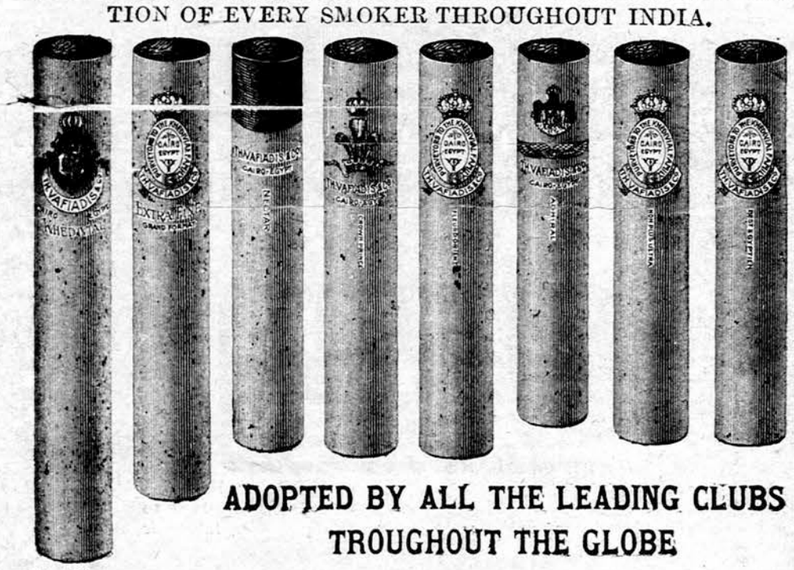

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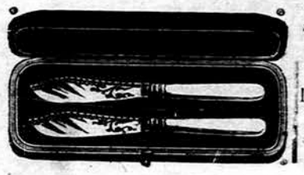
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



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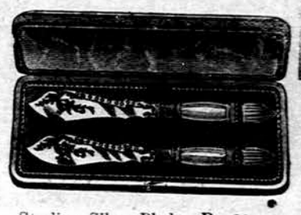

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Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

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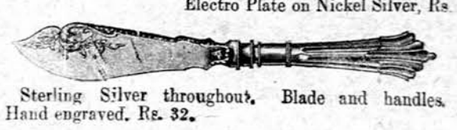

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OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
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Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
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Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
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Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
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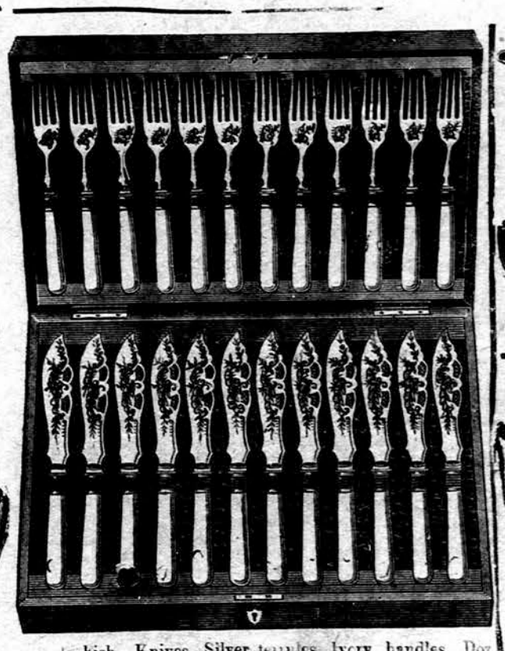

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Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
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Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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Nos. made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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